PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,155—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
11-8 6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8 6-12
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.I. ROHILLA	5511	700	M. de Horne	20th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
B.I. ROSETTA	3225	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	—	—	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste,

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN PICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. R. R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,899	On or about 28th June 1890.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
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THE power of these Guns is about 40 per cent. greater than any hitherto offered to the Public; consequently the range is considerably increased. They are very accurate, and therefore will be of great advantage to Volunteers in enabling them to continue their practice between the drill seasons.

Price No. 1 size, including ½ doz. Darts, 200 Bullets, and pair Plier Extractors	Rs.	25 0
Price No. 3 Do. do. do.	Rs.	36 0
No. 1 size Slugs, per thousand	Re.	1 8
" " Darts, per dozen	Re.	1 8
No. 3 size Slugs, per thousand	Rs.	2 4
" " Darts, per dozen	Re.	1 12
Spare Springs to suit each size	Re.	1 8
Patent Ball Target, with Ringing Ball	Rs.	8 8

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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HINK'S patent, triple action, duplex, wind and punkah-proof Lamps, fitted with Extinguisher. Specially made for "India."

	Rs.	a.
2740—Marble Base, Ormolu Body, and Glass Container	20	0
5527—Squat Lamp, Bronze Reservoir, Relieved with Brass	21	8
3149—Decorated China Body, Brass Reservoir, very neat	30	0
5532—Squat Lamp, Wedgewood Majolica Body	32	0
5063—Marble Base, Antique Bronzed Pillar and Container	34	0
5067—Marble Base, Antique Bronzed Pillar and Container, Relieved with Dogshead	34	0
5531—Round Squat, fancy hand-painted China Base and Reservoir, very handsome	43	0
5329—Handsome Dark Chinaware Body, Relieved with hand-painted Flowers	32	0
3107—Gilt fluted China Body and Container, Marble Base	38	0
5529—Rich Square Squat, hand-painted China Body and Reservoir	40	0
3098—Richly decorated China Body and Container, a most elegant Lamp	50	0
5389—Low, Crown Derby Ware Body, a very handsome Lamp	60	0
3100—The "Cottage Safety Lamps" single 1-in. Wick, § inch Bronzed Body and Stand, Relieved with Brass, neat	5	4
Do do 1-inch Wick, larger size	9	8
3071—Hink's Patent Extension Floor Lamp, Polished Brass, Duplex Burner, Shade, &c., an ornament to any Drawing-room	100	0

Also a large variety of Wall Bracket, Camp and other Lamps always in Stock.
All the newest styles of Lamp Shades.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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FOR DRYING AND MATURING

CIGARS.

1 Quart	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

MAGIC LANTERN, new shape, polished Mahogany Body, lined with Japanned Tin, Panelled Door with Brass Bound Sight Hole, dome-shaped top, fitted with Japanned Tin Stage and Sliding Tube, Brass Objective Tube, 4-in. Plane Convex, Compound Condenser in Brass Cell, double Achromatic Front Lenses with Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, and Sliding Shutter or Flasher, a Four-wick improved Russian Iron Kerosine Lamp, with jointed Iron Chimney in a stained and polished lock-up Case with leather handle, each Rs. 70.

MAGIC LANTERN, Mahogany Body, Lined with Japanned Tin, new form of Telescopic Sliding Fronts, fitted with superior Achromatic Lenses of Photographic Combination, Rack work Adjustment, Three-Wick Refulgent Lamp and 4-in. Condensers, in Black Case	each	50 0
MAGIC LANTERN fitted as above, but with Japanned Tin Body	each	35 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS, a Pair with 3-in. Condensers, with Dissolver and 2 doz. Slides in Box		63 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—A pair with 3½-in. Condensers, with Back Dissolver in Box		122 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—A pair with 4-in. Compound Condensers, Rack Dissolver, Oxy-Calcium Spirit Lamp, Retort Purifier, Wedge Gas Bag, Pressure Board, Tubing, and one dozen Limes		220 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—to burn Kerosine or any Mineral Oil. This Apparatus consists of a Pair of Patent Russian Iron Lanterns, with Improved Brass-Dissolver; each Lantern is fitted with all Brass Stages and front Tubes, New Patent Three-wick Lamps, 4-in. Plain-Convex compound Condensers in Brass Cells, Double Combination Achromatic Front Lenses in Brass Mounts (with Large Size Lenses to the Back Combination), Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, and with a Sliding Shutter or Flasher, all in Lock-up Box		150 0
The above can be supplied, fitted up to be used with the Oxy-Calcium Light: it then forms one of the best Combinations for Lime Light effects in the Market. The whole complete		303 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC LANTERN, for Enlarging ¼ and ¼ Plate Negatives, Japanned Tin Body, Fitted with 6-in. Compound Plane Convex Condenser, ¼ Plate Camera, Front with Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, a Powerful Four-wick Russian Iron Kerosine Lamp. The Mahogany Carrier Frames are supplied with each Lantern Plate, one for a ¼ Plate Negative and the other for ¼ plate. In Lock-up Box, with Handle complete		105 0
A large Selection of Slides for above Lanterns	from Re. 1-4 to Rs.	20 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

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EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 27.

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	Rs.	a.
"WHIP-CORDS"— Best make in various colours	23	0
BEDFORD CORDS— Brown and Drab	23	0
ELASTIC WEB CLOTHS— Easy and Comfortable Wear	25	0
FINE— White Cassimere for Racing	30	0
POLO BREECHES— White Cotton or Linen Drill	6 to 14	0
Brown or White Moleskins	16	0
COTTON CORDS— In Olive or Grey	16	0
GAITERS	8 to 10	0

THORPE & CO.,
BREECHES MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!
SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.
SOLE AGENTS,
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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
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CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
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SELECTED SHERRIES AND PORTS.

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GIBRALTAR	Per doz.	18	0
PALE DINNER	"	23	0
DRY FINO	"	24	0
VINO DE PASTO	"	27	0
MANZANILLA	"	30	0
AMOROSO	"	30	0
AMONTILLADO	"	36	0
MARSALA	"	18	0
MADEIRA	"	33	0

PORTS—

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.
SPANISH, an agreeable Wine, per doz.	18	0	10
DESSERT, full fruity flavour	" 26	0	14
SUPERIOR OLD (Invalid)	" 34	0	18
A very fine Vintage Wine, rich, soft, and delicate, specially selected for invalids.			
TENT	" 30	0	...
Imported from Spain, an unfermented Wine.			
SAINT RAPHAEL, or TANIN WINE	" 24	0	...
This Wine has a delicious flavour and great stability, invaluable as a Tonic.			

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA. Temple House Camp, and Bhoodwar Path, City.

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KING, KING, & CO.,
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BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 annas per bottle.

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CONTAGION IN SURGERY AND OBSTETRIC PRACTICE.

TABLETS of MERCURIC CHLORIDE.—At a moment's notice an Acidified Solution of Perchloride of Mercury of definite strength can be prepared.
No. 1: one tablet to a pint of Water = 1 in 3,000.
No. 2: one tablet to a pint of Water = 1 in 1,500.
Perfect in every respect;" "Most convenient;" "An efficient Antiseptic Lotion."

Price, 1-8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation. Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Re. 1, -8 and Rs. 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
GABRIEL Sr. MARC	Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
No. 1 Claret	15	8	17	12
" 2 "	18	8	20	12
" 3 "	20	12	23	0
" 1 Burgundy	15	8	17	12
" 2 " (Golden Fleece)	20	12	23	8
" 3 "	25	0	27	0
Port	16	0	19	8
No. 1 Hock	18	0	19	8
" 2 "	20	0	22	8
" Porphyry	25	0	27	0
Chablis	18	12	21	8
Champagne Golden Fleece	45	0	49	0

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards.
Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

W. CROWDER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS: 1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

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ITS effects are never-failing in all cases of Remittent, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, Chill, Dumb Ague, and all diseases arising from Malaria.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.—Special Terms to Merchants.

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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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An agreeable place to visit during
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NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

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DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock"
8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
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4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts,
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6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts,
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4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
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3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
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2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
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WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
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APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
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NEW GOODS just received and opened out:—

"VICTORESS" Cooking Stoves } All suitable for
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"NEW FORTRESS" ditto. } fuel.

Complete with Pots, Pans, and Piping.

THE NEW "WANZER" COOKER.
FOR KEROSINE OIL,
With Patent Lamp accompaniment, which can be used as an ordinary Table Lamp also. Invaluable for District or Railway Officials.

WARMING STOVES.
For Damp Localities,
Three varieties with Piping complete.

LUNCHEON BASKETS.
Fitted for 2, 3 and 4 people.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
All white, blue lined; very handsome and of best Quality.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
In variety of sizes, woven in one piece. Handsome subdued colors; splendid wear.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.
Fitted with inner Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap, Buckle and Patent Lock.

TABLE AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINEN,
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For promoting and assisting the "Conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobaccos during the MONSOON.
"Thy 'Condition' is such, that men cannot but say,
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J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

CATS-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones &c., Bombay and Poona.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

ANY ONE wanting a neat and durable RUBBER STAMP producing a clear impression, apply to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, the best and oldest establishment in India.

EXCELLENT PIANO, by Harold, Calcutta, square grand. To be SOLD cheap immediately. To be seen at ROSE and Co.

BAGS.—LADIES' and Gent.'s Hand Bags, Lawyers' Bags, Office Bags, Dressing Cases, Writing Cases, Date Racks, Photo Albums, &c., &c., all in best Leather. SHROFF BROTHERS.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real specific for Dysentery with or without blood or slime, and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favourite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see Handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

THE POONA GUIDE for 1890, is now in the Press and will be published shortly. Merchants and Firms intending to give their ADVERTISEMENTS for the Guide, are requested to do so at *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona, as early as possible.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—A small Consignment of FLOORING MINTON TILES, Chess Board Pattern, Cheap.—GEYER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDIONS, with Harmonish Clock-work and Dampers, with 8 bells, Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B, L, A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DES ROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Warl Bunder—
50 F. P. burnt bales of cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, SWEEPINGS, ETC., ETC.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the Godowns of B. I. S. N. Co.—
A quantity of rice, grain sweepings, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWLS) AT GAMDEVI ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 30th June, 1890, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Lukhmidass Mooranjee, and at the risk of the Mortgagor Chintaman Balkrishnajee, by virtue of Mortgage Deed Dated 12th June 1882, and Deed of further charge, dated 22nd October, 1889, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of ground or oart of plantation and other trees called or known by the name of Doongerwady with the several messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate at or near Gamdevi Road outside the Fort in the island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement seven thousand, five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 725, 704 and 666, and new survey Nos. 3279, 3280 and 7369, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 47, 48, 49 and 50, and bounded on or towards the east by the oart of Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhiocan, on or towards the west by the oart of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, on or towards the south partly by the property of the Back Bay Company, and partly by the Government Distillery at Chowpaty, and on or towards the north by the road leading to the Parsee Towers of Silence, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of one Dinanath Damodarjee and his tenants, and now of the said Chintaman Balkrishnajee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the trustees of the estate of HAJEE Moosa Joosub, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Jackaria Musjid, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the said Hajee Moosa Joosub, consisting of white ground and colored prints, quilting, trousering, serg, broad cloth, muslin, gauze, white handkerchiefs, meriao, grenadine, poplins, satin, velvet, gold embroidered scarves, flowered silks, alpaca, woollen shawls, damask table cloths, cards of laces, cotton shirts, braidings, water-proof suits, leather bags, rolls of carpet, shop furniture, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23 instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings,
5 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases white ground prints,
5 „ printed jacconets.
1 „ victoria bed covers.
1 „ case containing 9 banjos.
On account of the concerned—
A M TW—1-25—25 cases each 21 dozen school slates.
M A TW—1-21—21 cases each 21 dozen school slates.
On account and at the risk of Essa Oomer—
EO MP & Co.—6 crates earthenware ex s.s. Lycia.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey
H R C-182—1178-7—2 cases glassware per "Imperator."
1227-8—2 „ drops per Thisbe.
1251—1 „ glass arms per "Imperatrix."
By order of the late Sawyer and Co., executors, and on account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum—

M L } 2 cases each 75 doz. coat brushes.
NHC 2126 } ex Poseidon and Imperator.
S C 2162 }

AT 2 P.M.
1 strong serviceable second-hand brougham.
1 „ „ office-shigram.
1 light serviceable victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WHITE PEARLS.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Nundrambass Heerannd, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Kana Ravana Mana Leoa William City—
2 strings superior white round pearls, 143 beads, about 201 chows.
3 pearls undrilled, about 64 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GREY YARN.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Vullubjee Ponjabhoy, and on account and at the risk of Mr. William Grossman—
50 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn of Goolam Baba Mill, No. 20, Calcutta lie.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BOILER, BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS AT LOWER COLABA.

On TUESDAY, the 24th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lower Colaba, at the premises of the Colaba Press Company.
1 boiler 26' by 7' galloway tubes, single rivetted.
A lot of brass castings, cotton pickings, cast-iron castings, coal ashess, leather pieces, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, and RUBY JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Dolutchund and Co, the undermentioned valuable jewellery, *viz*:—
1 handsome diamond and emerald sirpej, containing some very large diamonds, weighing in all about 100 rutties, one emerald weighing about 7 rutties, and eight emerald drops weighing about 175 rutties, suitable for a Raja or Nabob.
1 handsome ruby and diamond necklace, containing 27 rubies of very fine quality.
1 emarald and diamond brooch, a large size emerald, weighing about 18 rutties, surrounded by small diamonds.
1 emerald and diamond ring.
1 do. and do. hoopring.
1 sapphire and do. ring.
1 emerald hoopring.
1 ruby and diamond ring.
The above will be on view a week before the day of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd June, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 183, Dadur, Nigaum Road, next to the G. I. P. Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China flower vases, K. O. Hink's patent table hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKORE, ESQ., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.
The date of sale will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 20th June, 1890.

WATERPROOF SHEETING,
36 Inches in breadth.
Rs. 1-8 per yard.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and an account and risk of Morarjee Lilladhur—
1 case 150 pieces coloured doria stripes, 33 by 9
10 cases 200 pieces each Bishop Lawn, 48 by 10 and 32 by 10.
18 cases 3,600 pieces white spotted checks, 22 by 9.
On account and risk of Heendumal Balmukand—
3 cases silk coloured satin.
1 case white silk yarn.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 13 cases of medicines, perfumery, &c.
1 J. Lancaster & Co.'s 4 plate rectigraph lens with patent diaphrams, very little used.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful chestnut Arab horse, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand office brougham in very good order.
1 handsome English built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14-3, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chestnut Arab galloway.
1 handsome young terrier bitch, capital ratter.
1 handsome country-bred pony gelding, age 6 years, height 13-2½, believed sound.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich clocks and glassware, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, two large hill tents, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., the property of E. HONEGGER, Esq.,
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Nest," Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of C. NEWBORN, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Hajee Haroon Hajee Ally Jan Mahomed:—

LOT No. I.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the street, formerly called Coppersmith Row, and now Narron Dhuroo Street, No. 2, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 867, Street Nos. 61 and 63, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west formerly by the said Coppersmith Row, and now Narron Dhuroo Street, No. 2, on the north by the house or Hajee Mahomed Hajee Dawood, and on the south by the house of Hajee Oosman Tar Mahomed.

LOT No. II.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All those several pieces or parcels of pension tax land, being an oart, together with the messuages, tenements, or sheds, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Elphinstone Road, otherwise called Parbhadevi Road, close to the Dhun Mill without the Fort in the island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,748 square yards, the amounts, of which A contains 11499 sqr. yds., B contains 4,258 sqr. yds., and C contains 991 sqr. yds., registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2,214, 333, 346, 488, and 599, and new Nos. 3571, 3567, 4090, 4076, 4311, and 4511, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3054 and 3056, also 3033, and Street Nos. 518 and 520, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the passage and partly by the properties of Salvador Demonte and Harichand Dinajee, on or towards the west by the properties of Dhun Mill and Nagoo Sayaji, on or towards the north by the properties of Bhugwandas Moorlidur Tackoobai, widow of Dadajee Ramjee and Kulliandas Kirparam, and on or towards the south by the properties of Dhun Mill and Bhasker Krishnajee Gawar.

LOT No. III.

On SUNDAY, the 6th July, 1890, at Thanna, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of hilly ground, situate on the western side of ground of Sea Bunder in the village of Manoroe in Salsette, in the registration subdistrict of Salsette in the zilla of Thanna, containing by admeasurement 30,008 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Thanna under survey No. 231, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said ground of Sea Bunder, on or towards the west by the Government ground, and the property of Domenanao Dalmet, on or towards the north partly by the said ground of Sea Bunder, and partly by the garden of Cosmajee Jadhojee, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Domenanao Dalmet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned, at their office, No. 18, Apollo Street—Dated this 18th day of June, 1890.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. TANJORE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagors.
The s.s. Tanjore with her engines, boilers, sails, tackles apparels, jolly boats, &c., as she now lies off Mody Bay She was built at Blackwall, county of Middlesex, by Thames Iron Works Ship Building, Engineering and Dry Dock Co., and is of 1462 tons, she is 321 feet long, 38ft broad and 26ft. deep, her engines are of 150 horse-power, and were built by James Howden and Co., Glasgow.
She is now on view at Mody Bay. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, a lot of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of breech and muzzle loading rifles and guns, saloon rifles, pistols and revolvers, sword blades, spears, bows and arrows, daggers, sword sticks, empty and loaded cartridges, sulphur flour, loading machines, extractors, &c, &c.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th June, 1890.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE—32a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE PUNJAB BANKING CO., LD.,
Head Office:—LAHORE; Branch at FEROZEPORE
Authorized Capital .....Rs. 5,00,000
Subscribed Capital (1st Issue) ... „ 2,50,000

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 6
Ditto 6 „ 5 } Per cent.
Ditto 3 „ 4 } Per annum.
Ditto 1 „ 2 }

STERLING DEPOSITS.
Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS.
Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Sums as low as Rs. 10 received; interest 6 per cent.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
☞ Money received for deposit accounts, at par, at the principal Cities in India.

D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	165
Colaba	501	200	200	16	94
East India	351	1,000	1,000	120	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55½
Motisell Co	3,125	400	400	50	447½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	1,571	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	109½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	50	120	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	440
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	365
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	540
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	390
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	5.5
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	345
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	545
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	40	480
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	715
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	82½
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	585
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	955xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
solapore Mills	560	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Sounderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	480
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	0

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / 7½	215 xd. / 165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	141
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited,	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	12,500	1,000	100	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
elhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Princeof Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	35	1,185xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-3	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-5-6
Carolus	„ 222
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 255
Bar Silver, 17½ bottomness	„ 106-10
Gold Leaf	„ 22-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 21-5
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 21-5
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 21-2
Pekin do.	„ 20-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	103
Four-and-a-half per cent	106½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104 5-4
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	nom.
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	
City of Paris Loan	
Port Trust Bonds	97½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Endeavour (s), from Shields ; and Kapurthala (s), Marmugoa.

VESSEL SAILED.—The barque Queen of England sailed yesterday for Bangkok.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mombassa entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kapurthala entered the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore of Wadwan, accompanied by twenty-nine followers, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—There will be polo this evening at 5-15 (weather permitting) :—*Stripes.* Messrs. Prevost, Steel, Bateson, Burges, and Parsons *vs. White.*—Messrs. Gray, Barton, Lovett, Dr. Boyd, and Captain Jellett.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT DAMAUN.—The distribution of prizes in the Government School at Damaun was made by his Excellency the Governor of Damaun on the 1st instant. His Excellency delivered an eloquent speech on the occasion.

THEFT AT COLABA DEPOT.—Major L. Dickin, of the Gloster Regiment at Colaba, reports the theft of a clarionet in case and another instrument, valued at £20, from the band-room at the Colaba Depot, between the hours of 6-30 and 10-30 p.m., on the 17th instant.

LOST.—Byramjee Merwanjee, residing at Trinity Street, reports that he dropped from his pocket a leather purse containing nine currency notes for Rs. 10 and two notes for Rs. 5 each, also Rs. 3 in cash, somewhere between Adamjee Peerbhoy Market and his residence on Wednesday morning last.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A portion of a house in Mutton Road, belonging to Mirza Hoosein, fell in on Wednesday evening, but fortunately no persons were injured. Three trees were blown down on Wednesday night—one on the DeLisle Road, one in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, and one on Haines Road.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Jeejeebhoy Jageerjee, residing at De Lisle Road, reports that his house was entered on Wednesday night, and that jewellery and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 66, stolen. —Abdool Rahim Mahomed Hoosein, residing at Telly Mohla, reports that during his absence from home on Wednesday some person entered his room, and stole Rs. 32 in cash from a box.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment this evening at 5-45, (weather permitting) :—

Lancers ...The Mikado... .....Bacalossi.
Valse .....Dance Souvenance .....Waldteufel.
Selection...Ruz Blas.....Meyerlutz.
Valse .....Blush Rose .....Godfrey.
Selection...Reminiscences of Ireland...Godfrey.
Polka .....The Yacht Club.....Lady Morland.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFTS OF UMBRELLAS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Fleming charged Arjoon Dajee, aged 40 years, a Hindoo, and a native of Rajapore, with having in his possession on the 18th two umbrellas, valued at Rs. 3, reasonably suspected of having been stolen. The accused was convicted, and on admitting a previous conviction the Magistrate sent him to jail for a month with hard labour, confiscating the umbrellas, which were made over to the Clerk of the Court.—Inspector George yesterday charged Vishnoo Dhondoo, a labourer, against whom there was one previous conviction, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having in his possession an umbrella, valued at Rs. 2, and being unable to render a satisfactory explanation as to how he became possessed of the same. Upon enquiries instituted by the police, the umbrella in question was found to belong to a labourer, named Sombee Jotee, from whom it was stolen on Wednesday afternoon, while at a shop in the Null Bazaar making purchases. Vishnoo Dhondoo was convicted, and on admitting his previous conviction, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARITY ABUSED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Good charged Shaik Abdoola Shaik Hoosein before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, the property of a woman, named Sardarbee, from her residence at Cammatteepoora 5th Street, on Wednesday last. It appears the prosecutrix, at about 10 a.m. on Wednesday gave the two currency notes in question to her husband for household expenses. He placed the notes in his coat pocket, and left the coat hanging on a wall in the room. Shortly after he missed the notes, and the accused who had been taken into the house on charity about four days ago also disappeared. Information and description of the accused was given to the police. Prosecutrix also went in search of the accused, but could find no trace of him. At about 4 p.m. the accused was arrested by a railway policeman at the Byculla Railway Station, as he was leaving for Bhosawul, and on being searched a currency note for Rs. 10, a railway ticket for Bhosawul, and in cash Rs. 6-5-6 were found in his possession. The policeman took the accused to the residence of the prosecutrix, who identified him. He then acknowledged his guilt. Shaik Abdoola Shaik Hoosein, on pleading guilty was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

671—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs. C A Turner—Little, S F and N.

672—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs. Janmahomed Khalukdina and others—Little, S F and N. Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

3,133-90—Chalk, W and S—Sulleman Husson vs The New Oriental Bank—Craigie, L and O. Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

624—Payne, G and S—Merally Rehmoobhoy vs Rehmoobhoy Hubbibhoy and others—Roughton and B.

644—Chitnis, M and M—Goswami Shri Vithlesji Dwarkanathji vs Sha Runchordas Khusal—M D and J.

653—Thakurdas, D and C—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy vs C A Turner—Little, S F and N.

656—Little, S F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakhurdas, D and C

674—Conroy and B—Haji Abdool Rahiman Haji Allarakia vs Haji Noormahomed Haji Tarmahomed and others—Payne, G and S.

676—Chalk, W and S—Rutnaji Sewaji and others vs R P Nixon and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment on the preliminary Issue.

234-89—Conroy and B—Goswami Shri 108 Shri Girdharji G Maharaj vs Shri Goverdhunlalji Girdharji Maharaj—Craigie, L and O. Suits for hearing and final disposal. Postponed Long Causes.

139-89—Conroy and B—Bai Rukhmabai vs Daji Sadu and others—J C Cama.

675-89—Pestonji and R—Narsingdas Ramnarayen and another vs. Munalal Ramnarayen and another —D S Garud.

508-89—Little, S, F and N—Vulubdas Gordhundas and others vs Tookaram Tatia and another—M D and J.

90-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Kaderdina—Payne, G and S.

584-89—Khunderao M—Cursetji Dorabji Bhomisa vs Ardaseer Dorabji Bhomisa—Tyabji and D.

390-89—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs C A Turner—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Postponed Long Causes.

5-90—Conroy and B—Serafina De Ga vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford, B, B, and B. Part heard.

148-89—Wadia and G —Cursetjee Nowrojee Davur vs. Ratunbai and others—Bomonjee and H and Pestonjee and B.

476-88—Conroy and B—Goverdhundas Valjee vs. Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Tyabji and D.

715-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonnath Govindjee vs. Gunput Dadajee and others.

505-89—Payne, G and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—M D, and J, L S F and N, C and B, and C B B and B.

98-90—In person, a pauper—Bhagirthibai vs Setanath Gopinath and others—Khunderao M.

622-89—Ardeesir, H and D—Esmail Cassum and another vs Fatmabai and others—Payne, G and S.

718-89—Chitnis, M and M—Heerji Hunsraj vs G Dove and others—Conroy and B.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

SERAFINA DE GA *vs.* R. C. K. OLLIVANT.

THE plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to remove the new drain from the plaintiff's land, and to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the drainage from the adjacent house flowing across the plaintiff's land, and to restore it to the same condition as it was previously to the wrongful acts of the defendant ; that the defendant may be restrained from continuing to commit any of the wrongful acts ; that in the alternative, the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,000 as damages for the wrongful acts of the defendant ; and that the defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiff Rs. 100 as damages already sustained for the wrongful acts of the defendant. Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Kirkpatrick read the plaint, which stated that plaintiff is the owner of a house, situated at Girgaum, which was occupied by the Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1886, the plaintiff, in obedience to a notice received from the defendant, constructed a drain across her land and connected it with the public sewer. The drain was constructed in all respects in accordance with the requirements of the defendant, and was in existence at the time of the wrongful acts complained of. In the month of July, 1889, the defendant entered the plaintiff's property and dug up the land, cut down trees and creepers, broke down a wall of the plaintiff, and proceeded to construct a new drain across the land. The new drain was connected by the defendant with the drain of the adjacent house, the drainage of which has ever since flowed across the plaintiff's land. The plaintiff, who was an invalid, had her premises surveyed, and subsequently filed this suit. Mr. Kirkpatrick said the plaintiff having constructed a drain as required by the defendant ; there was no necessity for another drain. The wrongful acts were committed without any notice to the plaintiff, which was wholly unjustifiable. The plaintiff, therefore, required that the new drain should be removed. The plaintiff's evidence had been taken *de bene esse.*

The defence was that the drain complained of was made by the Municipality, in pursuance of a scheme for the drainage of Churney Road, and was begun and completed without the superintendent in charge being aware that there was any objection or opposition thereto. The drain was intended for the use of the plaintiff's property and of that to the south of her property, but on the 25th July, 1889, when the plaintiff's objections first became known to the inspector in charge, the connection between the plaintiff's house and the southern property was cut off, and the drain had not been used. The work was completed on the 20th July, 1889, and the trees, which had been temporarily removed, had by that time been replanted, and the hole made in the wall for the pipe to pass through had been built up. Trees were not cut down, and the creeper, which had portions only cut off, had since grown to its former dimensions. No real damage was done to the plaintiff's property, and nothing was done which was not necessary for the carrying out of the work in hand. The acts complained of were not wrongful acts as alleged, but were done by the defendant within the powers conferred upon him by section 260 of Bombay Act 3 of 1888 ; and the plaintiff was not entitled to recover any damages in respect of them. Without waiving the above defence, but in case it should be held that the plaintiff was entitled to damages, the defendant said he was willing to compensate the plaintiff, but the sum claimed by her was excessive. Defendant submitted that Rs. 100 was ample compensation in any event, and he paid the amount into Court.

Mr. Inverarity raised an issue that the suit was time-barred. Mr. Kirkpatrick argued that the plaintiff was within the six months allowed by law. His lordship decided in Mr. Kirkpatrick's favour ; and the hearing of the evidence in the case was proceeded with.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

A DISHONEST POLICE OFFICER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LALU CHHAGAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. V. R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in May last convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50, or in default one month's further imprisonment. Mr. Ganput Sadashiv Rao appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused, who was employed as a carkoon in the police account office at Ahmedabad, was charged as a public servant with having on the 22nd January last dishonestly debited in the *rojmail* kept in the office, a sum of Rs. 1-10, out of the petty contingent allowance sanctioned for the office, without having purchased anything for the money, and thereby dishonestly misappropriated the money and committed criminal breach of trust. The accused was, as carkoon, required to enter up the *rojmail* relating to the petty contingent allowance. The cash balance was kept in a box, the key of which always remained with one Motilal, the accountant of the office. Whenever any stationery was required, it was purchased by the accused with the permission of the accountant, who frequently witnessed the purchase and payment. About two or three days before the 22nd January, the accused told the accountant that fresh envelopes were required for use in the office, and thus obtained permission for their purchase. On the 22nd, he debited Re. 1-2 as the price of 400 envelopes, which were said to have been purchased from one Chhotumeya. On the accountant seeing the amount set down as Rs. 1-2, he corrected it to Rs. 1-10, the correct price, and initialled the entry. This entry was pronounced to be false, as the envelopes had not been purchased. The accused maintained that the purchase had been effected and paid for by him. The Sessions Judge was of opinion the envelopes were not actually supplied to the office, nor the money paid to the person entitled to it. The debit entry in question was admittedly written by the accused, who said that it was made by the accountant in his presence, while the person from whom he said he had purchased the envelope, denied having sold them. Besides this, the entry purported to bear Chhotumeya's signature, which the latter alleged to be false. His Honor added that, since the accused's conviction would operate as a forfeiture of his appointment and his status in the public service, he did not think the ends of justice required that he should be punished very severely ; and differing from both the assessors, who did not consider the charge established, he sentenced accused as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

WE have received the following subscriptions in answer to Heerabai Dhunjeebhai's appeal :—

	Rs.	a.
Already acknowledged	759	0
Mr. J. A. Hormasjee	25	0
A Lover of Justice	25	0
Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee Banajee	10	0
A Zoroastrian	1	0
The Hon. Secretary, Club of the Unfortunates	6	8

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 18th June, 1890, is published :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th June 1890		22,58,373
Do. Government Silver on do.		28,73,420
Total		Rs. 51,31,793
Add.—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	6,499	
Do. do. Government	3,453	
		9,952
	Rs.	51,41,745
Deduct.—New Coin paid to the Revenue Treasury during the week	19,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	2,329	
		19,02,329
Balance on evening of the 18th June 1890.		32,39,416

The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	7,59,752	
Do. Government	24,79,664	
	Rs.	32,39,416
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to private individuals	12,743	
Do. to Government	..	
	Rs.	12,743

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Ebro, 1,591 tons, Captain E Elliott will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 672 tons, Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Endeavour, 1,762 tons, Captain C Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (19th May), with a cargo of 3,468 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino, Captain A. Cruciani, which sails to-day, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock:—For Genoa —Mr. George Zacharia, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Johnston, Rev. Dr. Eduardo Giebeler, Mr. Antonio Donatetti, Mr. Barbaroux, and Mr. Egisto Sibaldi.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Sutlej, 2,103 tons, Captain Browne, will sail to-day for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney.—Mr A J Gothlo and Mr R Hunt. For Melbourne.—Mr Kendall, Mr J R Smith, and Mr and Mrs Peebles, and infant. For Colombo—Mr J Bull, Mr and Mrs Gitteridge, Mr Tulsiram, and Mrs Magor and two children.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan	1775	Johnson	A	V Ebrahim &Co
„ Ebro	1592	Elliott	B	F. Muir & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A Visram.
S.S. King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	D F	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Inishoven-head	1987	McCalmont	F	J Heyn, Esq.
„ Staffa	1334	Ostergard	H J	C Eduji
„ Kaveri	513	Nakoda	L	Shepherd& Co.
„ Bagdad	809	Whitehead	M	B I S N Co.
„ Kerbela	1452	Templeton	N	B I S N Co.
„ Khiva	1419	Creeve	O	Hajee Cassum.
„ Glenmorven	1777	Wright	Q	W & A Graham &Co.
„ King Arthur	1047	Raffin	..	B & P S N Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	..	B I S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Rohilla	2174	de Horne	1	P & O S N Co.
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	N G Italiano.
„ Sutlej	2103	Browne	4	P & O S N Co.
„ Staffa	1334	Ostergard	5	C & Eduji.
„ Gambia	1244	Daly	6	Killick Nixon &Co.
„ Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Chindwara	1486	Smith	9	B I S N Co.
„ Kt. Companion	2543	Durant	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Nedjed	1692	Newey	16	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Thibet	1665	Brown	17	P & O S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Endeavour (s)	Smith	Shields, May 19.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Marmugoa, June 18.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
19	Queen of England (barque)	Spencer	Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Sutlej, for China, &c.
„ D. Balduino, Cruciani, for Genoa, &c.
„ Ebro, Elliott, for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
15 Aristomene ship ...Allenson ...Liverpool, March 12.
Bhundara s .....Blake .....Singapore, June 5.
DEPARTURE.
June 15.—Steamer Palitana.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—142 cwts coir yarn, D Khetsey ; 1,167 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co. ; 1,860 cwts myrabollams, Verjee Hansraj ; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, Tejpal Nanjee ; 19 cwts linseed oilcake, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000½ cwts linseed, B and A Hormusjee ; 324 cwts myrabollams, A V Chhatre and Co.

Innishowen-Head s—100 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Robilla s—6 cwts ivory and 2 cases tortoiseshell, E Passiance and Co ; 3 cases tortoiseshell, B Sajeen ; 3¾ cwts ivory, N Ahmad ; 8 cwts ivory, Ebjee Sewjee ; ¾ cwts ivory, H Gurdharlal; 17¼ cwts ivory, Sir T Topen ; 2¾ cwts ivory, A Adamjee ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 5 cwts ivory, R Chatoorbhoy.

Kerbella s—80 cwts gum and 40 cwts olibanum, S Nurpal ; 9 bales hides, F M Dama ; 65 cwts gum, B Sajun ; 110 cwts dry ginger, C Malji ; 11 bales hides, G Allybux ; 24 bales hides, Croft Wells and Co ; 5,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 11 bales woollenrags Hyum and David ; 37 cwts cutlefish, P Ruzabally.

FOR HAVRE.

Nedjed s—200 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co ; 126 bales cotton and 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmorven s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000½ cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gambia s—117½ cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co ; 160 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 750 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Kt Companion s—140 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—2 boxes silver coins (Rs 9,000), B Cursetjee.

FOR VENICE.

Staffa s—12 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Nedjed s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sutlej s—1371 cwts onions, Ramjee Megjee ; 5 cwts ivory, C Ebram ; 3 cases gold stone, B M Capadia; 40 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 11 chests opium, D P Marker ; 5 chests opium, B M Capadia ; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 7 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 13 chests opium, C Ebram ; 7 chests opium, G Nowrojee ; 17 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, C M Bhesamee and Co ; 2 chests opium, J Nowrojee ; 15 chests opium, P F Talati; 32 chests opium, H A Esmael and Co; 6 chests opium, L Chuthu ; 49 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 10 chests opium, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 1 chests opium, T Ghamsamdass ; 11 chests opium, J Moolchund ; 19 chests opium, F N Postwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej s—47 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 592 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 47 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 11 chests opium, J Kedarmul ; 9 chests opium , B Bunsidhur ; 46 chests opium, C Ebram ; 143 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 52 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 17 chests opium, S Abraham ; 31 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 7 chests opium, N J Sassoon ; 7½ chests opium, T Ghamsandass ; 9½ chests opium, G Shobagmul ; 17 chests opium, B Balchund,

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kt Companion s—50 cases school slates, M Adumjee.

Eden Hall s—50 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Gambia s—10 cases soft sugar, M Heeralally and Co.

Hispania s—1 case whisky, W Crowder and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Shanghai s—5 cases writing papers, A H Kikabhoy.

Sutlej s—3 cases printed books, Sodder and Co ; 77 cases provision, &c, Treacher and Co ; 18 cases printed books, &c, Thacker and Co.

Beatrice s—20 cases por-tinvalids, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Thames s—1 hogshead sherry, Phipson and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—100 cases candles, S Lilladhur ; 25 cases playing cards, M Hajee Gunee.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

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BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs 800
Do. do. 10 „ „ do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
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INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

SINCE the date of our last weekly report there has been a copious and almost continuous fall of rain at the Presidency; and we learn that in most of the up-country districts also, the weather has been seasonable. Business has been dull, all round, during the past week, Cotton having been neglected both by exporters and the local trade; while the Wheat and Seed markets have become very quiet in tone in the continued absence of demand for export; and the monsoon must make more and satisfactory progress before any improvement in Imports can be looked for. Exchange resumed its upward course at the end of last week, and continued to advance under the influence of news concerning Silver; but rates have receded a little to-day and closed ½d. lower for Bank Demand and 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits than our quotations of a week ago. Government Paper has fluctuated a good deal, and this evening's cash price for Four per cents shows a decline of 3-16 from last Thursday's rate. Freights are dull and weak at lower rates, with scarcely any demand for tonnage in any position.

MONEY.—The greater ease which might have been expected to follow the close of the busy shipping season, and the feeling of dulness which has settled down upon business generally, was not indicated by the weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday, the Bank's Cash Balance, unaffected during the previous week by Government manipulation of its Deposits to any material extent, having been in about the same position as on the previous Saturday, with a decrease of under 1¾ lakh. There had been a considerable falling-off in loans, and some slight diminution in Bills Discounted; but this was more than counterbalanced by a large decrease in Private Deposits, the net increase in trade requirements being represented by some 2½ lakhs. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 6 per cent., no change having been made at the board meeting this afternoon.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak tendency on last mail day at 1s. 6¼d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6¼d. for three months' sight Credits, but soon gave way and rates afterwards steadily dropped to 1s. 6 5-32d. for the former, and to 1s. 6⅜d. for the latter. Very few Merchants' Bills came out, and a demand for remittance was not met by the Banks. On Saturday the opening rates were 1s. 6 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 6 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the market soon steadied, and rates advanced ¼d. all round. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at various rates up to 1s. 6⅜d.; but there was no demand for the Bank media of remittance. On Monday the market was firm and advancing all day, and closed with the same feeling. Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 6 7-16d. and 1s. 6 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 6½d., though not much at the last-named rate; but the demand for remittance was almost *nil*. The market, continuing its upward course, opened firm on Tuesday at 1s. 6⅜d for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 6⅜d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a slight advance on this during the day; but a quiet feeling prevailed at the close, the Banks preferring to await further information regarding the governing metal. Yesterday morning the feeling was firm at an advance on Tuesday's closing rates, and business was done in Telegraphic at 1s. 6 15-32d., and, subsequently, between Banks, in three months' sight drafts, at 1s. 6 11-16d. The demand for remittance, however, proved too strong for sellers, and rates gave way, Banks refusing to sell, the telegram stating that the Silver Bill had passed, having had little effect on the Market. Mercantile Bills closed steady at 1s. 6 11-16d; but rates for Bank remittance were nominal. A further advance of ¼d. in the price of Silver was advised by telegrams to hand this morning, which also reported the allotment of 22½ lakhs of Council Bills to the three Presidencies at 1s. 6⅜d., and this market opened very unsettled and irregular, and a strong demand for remittance setting in, rates rapidly receded to our quotations. A considerable business was done for remittance, chiefly in Telegraphic ready, and for future transfer, at 1s. 6⅜d.; but scarcely any Private Bills came out. We quote:—

Banks Bills on Demand			1s. 6 11-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 6 5-16d.
Do.	3 months'	sight	1s. 6 7-16d.
Do.	4	„	1s. 6 15-32d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 6 17-32d.
Credit	3	„	1s. 6 9-16d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 6 11-16d.
Documents	3	„	1s. 6 19-32d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 6 21-32d.
Francs	3	„	195
Do.	6	„	196¼

The weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 11th June, 1890, Rs.		51,31,793
Silver received during the week	„	9,952
	Rs.	51,41,745
New coin paid during the week	„	19,02,329
	Rs.	32,39,416
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	12,748
	Rs.	32,52,164
Last week	„	51,36,968

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet last Friday, with little doing for Money and few bargains booked for Account. Quotations settled down to 103, all round, with buyers at the rate for this and next month, at which the market closed. The market improved a little on Saturday, but without much doing on any line, an advance of 1-16d. per cent. having been established in the rate of Fours for Money, and of ⅛ for Account, on last evening's closing prices. 103 1-16 was quoted for cash, and 103⅛ both for the end of this month and the July settlement. The market remained without much movement on Monday, the quotation for Fours for cash and this month's settlement having been 103⅛ throughout the day to the close while for July account 103 1-16 was the rate. There was some further advance on Tuesday in sympathy with the enhanced quotations for Silver and Silver Securities from the other side, and the rate for Four per cents having become 103¼ both for Money, and for Account in both positions, remained steady thereat to the close. Yesterday the rate for Four per cents advanced 1-16 per cent. in the morning, say, to 103 5-16 in all positions, though with sellers for Account at the price. A weaker feeling afterwards set in, and rates, after declining to 103¼ for Money, and 103 3-16 for Account, eventually closed 1-16 per cent. below those rates. To-day the market has been weak, and a material decline in rates has been established, the quotation, all round, for Fours being 103. Four and a half per cents have oscillated between 106¼ and 106½, the latter being the nominal rate this evening.

Municipal Five per cent Loan is ⅛ per cent. higher at 104⅜, Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 97 ¾.

SHARES.—Not very much has been passing in this market during the past week, but the feeling with regard to Cotton Mill scrip has continued to favour buyers, and wherever any change in prices has occurred on this line, it has been downward. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening there has been a decline of Rs. 25 in Mahalukshmi; of Rs. 20 each in Victoria, Star of India, Khatao Mucconji, Howard and Bullough and Connaught; of Rs. 15 in Alliance, Coorla, Empress, James Greaves, Luckmidas, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 12½ in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Hindustan, Indian Manufacturing, and Queen; and Rs. 5 each in Jivraz Balloo and David. In Press shares there has been an advance of Rs. 40 in Sind; of Rs. 10 in Volkarts; of Rs. 5 in Colaba; and of Rs. 2½ in Bellary; but Mofussil are Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 down for the first, and Rs. 10 for the new issues. Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 50 higher. Bombay Ice are Rs. 2 down. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 lower. Bombay Bank shares have declined Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The upward course of sterling Exchange has imparted a very quiet tone to the market for *Grey Goods*, and dealers are willing enough to make a small concession from current values to move off anything like large lots, but up-country buyers show little disposition to operate beyond their immediate needs. Stocks are increasing, and rates continue to show a downward tendency. There is, however, a better demand for Zanzibar cloth of local manufacture, in which a rise of 1-16 anna per lb. may be reported; and strengthened by the better news from Zanzibar, buyers for that market have taken up about 500 bales, at the abovementioned advance. Bleached Turkey Red, Dyed, and Printed Goods are very quiet, with a downward tendency in prices. The week's clearances of Imported Goods is estimated at about 2,500 packages; those of local cloths at some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Imported Twist has continued quiet in tone, with only a small business passing; but prices are quite unchanged. Advices from China give 6,500 bales as the sales for the fortnight ending last Thursday, with Exchange on Bombay, at Rs. 222. Rates there are weakening; and the state of things at Hongkong is looked upon here as unfavourable, and China buyers have consequently proposed a reduction of 1-16 to ⅛ anna per lb., to which spinners will not accede, and hence the contraction of business, the sales for the week not having exceeded 1,000 bales. The market closes quiet with nothing doing, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No.	6s Mule,	As.	5½ to 5¾	per lb.
„	...	8s „	„	5 3-16 to 5⅜	„
„	...	10s „	„	5 3-16 to 5¼	„
„	...	12s „	„	5 9-16 to 5⅝	„
„	...	16s „	„	5 15-16 to 6¼	„
„	...	20s „	„	6 to 6⅜	„
„	...	24s „	„	6¼ to 6½	„
„	...	30s „	„	7½ to 8⅛	„
„	...	40s „	...	...	...

METALS.—Only a small business has been passing in Copper, but prices have advanced 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in sympathy with the rise on the other side, the market closing firm. Yellow Metal has been quiet at previous rates with little doing. Iron has been taken to a small extent in a dull market, but prices for all descriptions are unchanged.

COAL.—We have no change to report in the position of this market during the past week, the only transaction of importance reported being the sale of a cargo of 3,500 tons Davison's West Hartley, September-October shipment, at Rs. 17-8 per ton. For Powell's Duffryn, shipment during the next two months, Rs. 19½ is asked by Importers, but without leading to business. The market closes weak at our quotations, say:—

Powell's Duffryn ready	Rs. 20	forward	Rs. 19	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley ready	„ 17	do.	„ 17½	„
Welsh Hartley, do.	„ 17	do.	„ 17	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—What with the regular setting in of the rains; the state of the Liverpool Market; the high rates of Exchange; and, locally, the unencouraging position of the Bombay Yarn trade at the present moment there have been few incentives to fresh business in this staple in any direction, and we have to chronicle a dull week throughout with transactions summing up only a few hundred bales daily; enquiry, both from exporters and local consumers having been almost dead. The former have taken a little Dharwar, at Rs. 197-202; the few remaining purchases reported during the week consisting of Veraval, at Rs. 163-70; Akola, at Rs. 185-90; Bhagalcote, at Rs. 188-90; Julgaum, at Rs. 181; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 163-4 per candy. The market closed dull this evening, with quotations Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 lower than they were a week ago. Arrivals naturally continue to show a marked falling off, and the Receipts of Cotton of this season's growth during the past week were 35,000 bales, compared with 49,000 bales to hand during the previous week, and 33,700 bales received in the corresponding week last year. The increase shown in the present season's figures, compared with those for 1888-89, is about the same as last week, at 354,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 189 =	4 7-16d.
Do Fully Good	„ 179 =	4 7-32d
Do Good	„ 169 =	4d.
Belatee, Fine	„ 189 =	4 7-16d
Do. Fully Good	„ 182 =	4 9-32d
Do. Good	„ 177 =	4 3-16d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 204 =	4 25-32d
Do. Good do	„ 197 =	4¾d.
Do. F. Good Fair do	„ 189 =	4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 157 =	4 13-32d
Do. Good	„ 182 =	4 9-32d
Do. Fully Good Fair	„ 171 =	4 1-16d
Dhollera, Fine	„ 213 =	5d
Do. Fully Good	„ 191 =	4 9-16d
Do Good	„ 183 =	4 5-16d
Do Fully Good Fair	„ 174 =	4 ¼d
S-G Dharwar, Good	„ 197 =	4 ¾d
Westerns Good	„ 203 =	4 ¾d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	377,000	283,000
Berar	416,500	402,000
Khandeish	288,000	289,000
Barsi and Nugger	146,500	141,000
Hingunghat	27,500	25,300
Broach	240,900	142,000
Dhollera	420,000	274,500
Sind and Persian	605,500	41,700
Compta and Dharwar.	69,500	89,500
Westerns and Madras.	5,500	14,000
	2,056,000	1,702,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	35,456	33,794	23,030
From 1st Jan. to 18th June	1,796,123	1,550,937	1,210,702
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	57,117	32,239	24,243
From 1st Jan. to 18th June	1,273,283	1,131,412	731,817
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	3,103	1,478	818
From 1st Jan. to 18th June	46,968	20,926	20,716

WHEAT has been neglected to a great extent by shippers, and the transactions reported day by day have been upon a small scale, while the market, which had been steady; though quiet, has latterly become dull, prices, however, being quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS, under the same influences as have affected Wheat, have been very quiet when not actually dull during the past week, no more than a small business having been done on any day; but dealers have not lowered their pretensions, and we call prices unchanged.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	126,645	114,310	288,188
Do. from 1st Jan to 18th June.	3,918,851	4,224,297	7,017,811
Linseed for the Week	53,602	57,247	57,015
Do. from 1st Jan to 18th June.	1,884,075	1,432,861	1,878,158
Rapeseed for the Week	12,605	49,758	101,775
Do. from 1st Jan to 18th June.	860,726	1,054,669	1,093,919
Gingelly Seed for the Week	4,368	2,498	1,056
Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th June.	674,526	643,440	599,015

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week.	183,810	61,900	400,971
Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th June.	2,693,012	3,364,664	5,251,939
Linseed for the Week.	110,259	31,272	60,909
Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th June.	1,436,036	1,176,021	1,557,408
Rapeseed for the Week.	4,945	22,968	128,934
Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th June.	581,283	920,038	783,140
Gingelly Seed for the Week.	25,969	...	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th June.	779,953	676,847	659,825

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	91¼ *ex-coupon.*
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. „	81⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	48½d. per oz.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

PAGE. CONTENTS.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.—The Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
4 The Colquhoun Correspondence.—Rainfall in Bombay.
5 TELEGRAMS.—Notes from Baroda.
6 Our Indian Graveyards.—Entertainment at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock.—Medical Aid for Women.
7 English Boys in German Schools.—Investiture of the Dewan of Baroda.—The Eclipse of the Sun.—MILITARY NEWS.
8 Military Notes.—Levee at Poona.—The Death of Colonel Napier.
9 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.—Government Competition with Private Industry.
10 The Fatal Fall of a House.
11 The Oilseed Crops.—The Charge of Cheating.—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
12 Curious Case of Attempted Poisoning and Theft.—Mr. G. B. Hirpathak and the Pandharpur School.—Municipal Standing Committee.
13 The Alleged Fraud on an Insurance Company.—Claims Against Solicitors.—The Voyage of the Lycia.
14 A Suit for Thirty-one Lakhs of Rupees.—Counterfeiting Trade-Marks.—The Bengal Wheat Crop.—The Stranding of the s s Suez.
15 CORRESPONDENCE.—Professor Jiasiwala's Explanation.—A Hint to the National Congress Leaders.
16 Cotton Cultivation in Guzerat.—The Salt-Tax in India.—Major Ferris vs. Rajyabhakta.
17 LEADING ARTICLES.—The new Treaty of Berlin.—Bombay Municipalities.
18 LEADING ARTICLE.—Portuguese Ecclesiastical Patronage in India.
19 LEADING ARTICLES.—Medical Registration in Bombay.—Bungalows and their Rents.
20 LEADING ARTICLE.—Criminal Characteristics.
21 Exemptions from Income-Tax.—Death of an Officer at Sea.—The North-Western Provinces Wheat Crop.—Lord and Lady Harris in Poona.—The late Colonel Cox.
22 Prize Distribution at Porbandar.—BENGAL.
23 The Calcutta Bank Frauds.—The Congress and the Fenians.
24 MADRAS.—N.-W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjab.—MISCELLANEOUS.—OFFICIAL GAZETTES.—Bombay Government Orders.
25 Bombay Army Orders.—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—Government of India Notifications.
25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NAUROJI—June 19, at the Free Church Mission House, Gowalilla Tank Road, Bombay, Joseph Wilson, only son of the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji, aged 21 years.

BELGAUM.

BIRTH.

MURRAY—June 17, at Belgaum, the wife of Hugh Murray, Forest Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FLEMING—June 3, at Pakokko, Upper Burma, the wife of Allan Stopford Fleming, B.C.S, Deputy Commissioner, of a son (prematurely).

DEATHS.

FANAR—June 14, at Bangalore, St. John's Church Road, of whooping cough, William Bruce, the only son of the late Sub-Conductor William Fanar, Commissariat Department, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 8 days.

BIGGIK—June 2, at Mussoorie, of continued fever, Senior Apothecary William Biggie, aged 47 years.

LISH—June 15, at Allahabad, of brain fever, Thomas Lish, late Pianoforte Tuner, aged 29 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1890.

IN commenting the other day upon a meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association we remarked that the deterioration which has set in in the quality of Indian cotton is so serious that the time has come for asking whether things are to be left to right themselves. We have reason to believe that this opinion is very largely held by people interested in the well being of cotton culture and the cotton trade. A day or two after we had dealt with the subject, a correspondent wrote calling attention to a further proof of the depreciation of Indian cotton in the Home market. In two years it seems Good Dholleras had become, in comparison with Mid.-Americans, 14-16th of a penny per pound worse than they were. This fact, isolated though it was, completed the record of deterioration which was revealed by the Bombay Cotton Trades Association three weeks ago. And it strengthened the conviction of those who hold that it is becoming a matter of urgent public importance to arrest the progress of the degradation which has in recent years set in over almost the whole of the cotton-growing area of the Bombay Presidency. The time has come, we believe, if not for legislation, at all events for such an enquiry by Government as shall bring to light the opinion of people who have a practical acquaintance with this question in its various bearings, commercial, economic, and agricultural. If the mention of the Cotton Frauds Act of 1863 still carries perturbation with it, it may be well to say that an inquiry into the conditions of cotton culture and cotton-selling in 1890 will by no means lead to the re-enactment of that much-discussed measure as its necessary consequence. Whoever was in charge of the enquiry would be bound to enter upon it with an open mind, and the foes as well as the friends of legislation would have an equal right to be heard. What is first required is a statement of the facts—such a statement, for example, as our correspondent "Gorepuri" has made in our columns during the past few weeks. It points, as has been widely recognised, to an almost wholesale deterioration in the Indian staple; and we have reason to believe that any half-dozen men having experience in the trade who were invited to say what they know on the subject would endorse his complaints almost to the letter. The millowners of Bombay, if consulted on the subject, would have an equally disquieting tale to tell. There is scarcely one of the mills which has not had to complain of an undue proportion of waste in the spinning process, the result in great part of an admixture of inferior short-stapled cotton, and of even worse elements. The record is not wanting in cases in which mills which have had a bad year have attributed their ill-fortune mainly to the bad spinning results of their cotton supply. Some of the Bhownugger districts have lately revived old times by resorting to a method of adulteration that was described as far back as 1874 before the Cotton Frauds Commission which sat in that year. The method so closely tallied with what was then stated that it may conveniently be described in the words of a witness before the Commission. "I was informed," said the witness, "that last season at Dhollera professional adulterators went about for hire, and lately a new style of adulteration was introduced, when small pellets of whitish clay were rolled up with some adhesive material like gum. These were subsequently rolled in cotton wool, and then carefully shaken through the general mass of the cotton." Some consignments of cotton that have been received in Bombay during the last few months answer, we are told, almost exactly to this description. And dealers seem to be as conscious as they were in the good old days before the Act, that sand is heavier than cotton, costs less, and serves for a most convenient make-weight.

Doubtless the Penal Code, where it can be set in operation, can be made to deal very effectually with trading of this sort. But *caveat emptor* has still to be the rule when the adulterated article passes through so many hands that it is difficult to find out who the adulterator has been. Tricks of this kind, moreover are as yet exceptional incidents, and if they alone had to be dealt with the problem would not be a large nor a difficult one. The subject which urgently claims enquiry is the deterioration which has come over the quality of almost every kind of cotton used in or shipped in Bombay. The question is partly an agricultural and partly a commercial one. It had to be dealt with under the former aspect nearly thirty years ago in the Khandeish district, where Mr. Lionel Ashburner resolutely undertook to regenerate the cotton cultivation of almost an entire district. Mr. Ashburner's methods were characterised by an energetic free-handedness which belongs rather to the administration of a non-regulation province than to that of a settled district. With about half-a-lakh of rupees placed at his disposal from the Cotton Frauds Fund the resolute Collector of Khandeish purchased seed in Berar, through dealers in whom he had confidence, and distributed it through the Mamlatdars at easy rates. If any ryot ventured upon sowing the old bad seed the Mamlatdar had orders to pull up his crop. This was paternal government with a vengeance. But the end abundantly justified the means, and the mere threat was sufficient to prevent the ryot acting foolishly. It was true Hingunghat seed that was sown all over Eastern Khandeish, for Mr. Ashburner knew what he was about, and was determined that if he used his authority in this unconventional way he should be justified by the result. And so for a time he was. But Mr. Ashburner was in advance of his times, or at all events in advance of his ryots. Before many years had passed the old Belatee seed had found its way again into the district, and Khandeish cotton is now neither better nor worse than it was before. No one would propose to repeat the experiment of 1862. Other ways of inducing the ryot to grow good cotton are available, and Government have been by no means unmindful of the fact. The reports of the Agricultural Department for the last few years testify to the continued and patient experimenting which Mr. Ozanne has carried on with new American cotton seed and with acclimatized Dharwar American. Much can be done in that direction, though this method of raising the quality of cotton culture is slow, and can only influence the culture of a large area if it is energetically and liberally supported by Government.

The Agricultural Department, however, cannot work alone. There are strong inducements to the ryot to sow Belatee seed. It gives him less trouble than the better qualities. It is less susceptible to the influence of bad seasons, and it will often give him a good crop where the Berar seed would fail. So long therefore as the way to a market is facilitated by dishonest trade customs it will not be sufficient to demonstrate to the ryot that better qualities bring better prices, and that if he persists in sowing cheap seed he will give Indian cotton a bad name, and ultimately ruin his own industry. Means must be found to check the dishonesty and trickery without which a market could not be got for a good deal of the cotton which is now grown. One practice at all events, should be severely discouraged; the practice, namely, of passing inferior descriptions through districts whose name should be a guarantee for excellence of quality. Khangaum and Akola have been named as districts into which it is a common practice to send Belatee cotton with a view of getting the press marks from those stations impressed upon the bales. Government have lately had to deal practically with tricks of this kind in their Merchandise Marks legislation, and it is at all events a question suitable for enquiry whether the principle of this legislation might not in some form be adapted to the requirements of the cotton trade. The Merchandise Marks Act in certain circumstances requires that the country of origin of goods made outside the United Kingdom or India should be indicated upon them. It would not be going beyond the spirit of the legislation if it were held to be a fraud to pass low stapled Khandeish cotton into the Berars, there to get it pressed with the Akola or the Khangaum mark, and then to send it on to Bombay in the hope that it might pass the standard of Berar cotton. This is done every day, and the reputation of the Berars as a cotton-growing district is rapidly diminishing in consequence. Even where the fraud is more limited, and it is a mixture rather than an impudent re-christening which is attempted to be palmed off upon the buyer, the dishonesty of the device is the same, and it is equally necessary that it should be made amenable to some effectual restraint. The precise ways and means of doing this is a practical question, upon which practical men would do well to take counsel with each other. An enquiry into the whole subject would commit Government to nothing, but we believe that it would impress upon them the urgent necessity of taking measures for the protection of honest traders and for the encouragement of cotton culture. We are sufficiently removed from old controversies to be able to enter upon an enquiry of this sort without being influenced by the prejudices which at one time clustered around the very name of the Cotton Frauds Act. We should not be hampered for example by the somewhat doctrinaire hostility to special legislation for the benefit of a particular commerce to which such frequent expression was given in the discussions that preceded the repeal of the Act. The Secretary of State correctly indicated the purpose of legislation of this kind when in his despatch sanctioning the repeal of the Act he wrote that "the object of special legislation has not been to protect experts, or to protect any individuals, but to guard the country from the misfortune of losing one of its most valuable export trades." The Act, as we know, was agitated against on the plea that the trade was able to take care of itself. After ten years' experience of the unrestricted liberty which the repeal of the Act has brought about the trade make no secret of it that practical fraud is a matter of daily occurrence, that unscrupulous mixing is carried on under cover of names that were once a guarantee of excellence, and that things are done between district and district which if they were done between country and country would bring the people responsible for them under the operation of the penal clauses of the Merchandise Marks Act. The situation to-day, in fact, bears out what was said by Lord Hartington in the despatch from which we have already quoted. "The opinion that a change in the trade has done away with the need for special legislation, however weighty, is opinion merely, and has not been brought to the test of experience, while other high authorities concur with the view of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay that the withdrawal of all special safeguards against the frauds to which the cotton trade of Bombay is peculiarly liable would soon be followed by a revival of fraudulent practices to an intolerable extent."

How far this forecast has been fulfilled may be inferred from recent trade utterances on the subject, and if Government will turn back to the despatch from which we have quoted, they will see that such a condition of things as that which now exists was not intended to be tolerated by the Secretary of State when he consented to the repeal of the Act.

BEYOND the fact that Heligoland is an island in the North Sea, few people, except those who are fresh from school, could probably give a detailed account of the island and the islanders. And doubtless many will be astonished on referring to Heligoland in their gazetteer to find that it is absolutely so small and so insignificant a place as it appears. After the bombardment of Copenhagen and the seizure of the Danish fleet, Heligoland fell into British hands, and in the great wars with Napoleon it served as a store-house of supplies for our forces. But since then the island has been of no material use to any one but the islanders, who have for the last eighty years lived a decidedly happy, if somewhat monotonous life, catching lobsters, letting apartments in the summer season, and shooting wild birds. Enjoying a salubrious climate, an abundance of fish, and with little, if anything, to disturb the even tenour of their way, the Heligolanders boast marvellous vital statistics, for the average life of the inhabitants is not less than sixty-three years. The island, which is but three-quarters of a square mile in area, is within twenty-five miles of the mouths of the Elbe, and as a matter of fact has more to thank Germany for than it has to England. For the last sixty years it has been the holiday resort of Germans from the riverside towns, and the whole of the tea vessels to which it lays claim trade solely with German ports. Communication with Germany is maintained by twenty-nine weekly steamers during the bathing season, and in winter by two with Cuxhaven, but no direct communication exists, nor has at any time existed between Heligoland and England. England exacts no taxes from the island and takes no concern in its administration beyond appointing a Governor with eight hundred pounds a year, who has a Legislative Council to assist him in governing some two thousand people. It must be admitted that the influence of Germany has somewhat demoralised the islanders; for whereas they were formerly enterprising and industrious, they now confine themselves, for the most part, to supplying the wants of their visitors, of whom there have at times been no less than fifteen thousand in a season. Whatever outcry is made at home concerning the transfer of the island, will be based on the fact that it has formed a rendezvous for the British North-Sea fishermen, who however cannot be greatly inconvenienced by the change. Notwithstanding the fact that the island is gradually being washed away by the action of the waves, Germany will doubtless turn it to good account in connection with her new naval policy. The philologist will be interested to know that the islanders have an unwritten language of their own which linguists pronounce to be Anglo-Saxon, while the agriculturist will note that though Heligoland cultivates nothing, it furnishes grazing for not less than two hundred sheep.

A LETTER from the Private Secretary to the Governor, which we publish in another column, shows that Lord Harris has not been long in office without having an "incident" to enter upon his record, albeit a very little one. Just a fortnight after his Excellency's arrival, a prominent citizen of Poona who had much to do with the Provincial Conference lately held in that city, intimated "the idea" of a few influential delegates to propose that a deputation should present him with an address of welcome, wherein his attention would be called to "some of our most pressing wants." A fortnight later the same Poona citizen informed Mr. Edgerley that the Conference had unanimously resolved to ask Lord Harris to receive a deputation, and suggested that an early day should be fixed so that the address might serve as a welcome to Poona. The rest of the story would be spoilt by condensation. It is enough to say that the address was never submitted, that the day for presenting it was never named, and that Lord Harris has had to settle down as best he can at Gunesh Khind unwelcomed and uninstructed by the deputation who were going to enlighten him as to "some of our most pressing wants." As to the gentleman who was the prime mover in all this, he seems to have vanished, *via* Aurungabad, into the spacious solitudes of the Deccan, where official letters, it seems, never go, or whence answers at all events never come. The address, meanwhile, is believed to be hidden where the Madras delegates to the Congress have hidden the rupees that they promised, and "the most pressing wants" of our neighbours in the Deccan are being variously defined, some people hinting that good manners are included amongst them. Under the circumstances Lord Harris, who declined to receive a deputation without being satisfied that it was duly accredited, or to receive an address that had not been submitted to him with proofs that it had been genuinely adopted, has done wisely in erasing the Provincial Conference deputation from his engagement book. The incident will have its uses, if it makes it clear to people who contemplate waiting upon Lord Harris that the hole-and-corner method of formulating public opinion will get scant tolerance under the present régime. To all Secretaries of Congresses, Conferences, and Societies for the amelioration of things in general, we commend this paragraph from Mr. Edgerley's letter, as it may save them much disappointment:—"An address drawn up by the Secretary, or at the most one or two members of the Conference, conveys no assurance to his Excellency that it contains an actual expression of the views of the Conference, and is obviously open to the inference that it may be the opinions of but a section of the whole body." The hint will not be misunderstood. It may restrict the quantity of public opinion manufactured in this Presidency during the next five years, but the quality should be all the better for it.

HIS Excellency the Governor is

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., in the course of conversation in the Lobby of the House of Commons, said he considered the Anglo-German agreement regarding Central Africa was quite equitable. He approved of it, including the transfer of Heligoland. So also did the Front Bench Liberals.

The Radicals, however, are said to be furious.

MR. STANLEY APPROVES.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has given his opinion on the arrangement between Germany and England. He approves the agreement, which, he says, adds a hundred thousand square miles to the British Empire.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

LONDON, JUNE 19, (6-30 P.M.)

A Division was taken this evening on the House of Commons on the first clause of the Licensing Bill when the Government secured a majority of four only.

The declaration of the result was greeted with excited cries of "Resign, resign."

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

DOUBTFUL PROSPECTS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The *Standard's* New York correspondent wires that an analysis of the vote on the Silver Bill shows that a majority of Senators who voted against the measure are Republicans, and it is, in his opinion, certain that the Bill will never become law.

The House of Representatives has refused to consider the Bill immediately.

THE WIEDEMANN-WALPOLE CASE.

The action in which Fraulein Wiedemann, a German governess, sues Mr. Robert Horace Walpole, heir presumptive to the Earl of Orford, for seduction, came up for re-trial yesterday, when the jury disagreed as to their verdict.

ASCOT GOLD CUP.

The race for the Gold Cup was run this afternoon with the following result :—

Prince Soltykoff's Gold	1
Colonel North's Philomel	2
Baron de Hirsch's Vasistas.....	3

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Telegrams from Spain report the spread of cholera to Puebla, where thirteen deaths and nine fresh cases were registered on Tuesday.

OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, JUNE 19.

Small-pox has broken out in the districts round here. The epidemic is raging severely in several parts of the villages.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18.

The Silver Bill, as amended by the Senate, was this afternoon presented to the House of Representatives, which was then sitting in Committee.

The motion of Mr. Bland that the Committee should rise in order to discuss the Bill immediately was rejected by a majority of eleven votes.

If the House of Representatives reject the amendments, which is regarded as certain, the Bill will be referred to a Conference of the Committee of both the Houses.

OFFICIAL COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

The Madras Trades Association is about to take action in the matter of the official competition in trade, which has been freely discussed by the Madras press recently. The Chamber of Commerce will probably be invited to support the movement.

THE BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

Major H P. Leach, R.E., Bengal, is appointed to command the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

A CONTEMPLATED NEW RAILWAY.

The Maharajah of Kuch Behar contemplates constructing a railway from his capital to Mogul Hat to connect with the Eastern Bengal system.

A GIG CAPSIZED.

LOSS OF LIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 19.

Between 9 and 10 p. m. last night, Captain Gillett, of the British India, steamer Punnea, accompanied by Mrs. Read, Mr. Beglar, Deputy Postmaster, Mr. Monks, manager, Dead Letter Office, left the jetty in a gig, manned by five lascars, to board the steamer, running at five knot ebb tide; and after clearing the buoy the gig fouled outside one of the five cargo boats lying alongside the s.s. Palitana. As the gig capsized Captain Gillett seized Mrs. Read by the hair, and they were carried under the cargo boats of the s.s. Palitana. While attempting to seize the rope the Captain lost hold of Mrs. Read, and both swept down the river about a mile down. The launch Sittang rescued the Captain utterly exhausted, while a number of sampans saved Mrs. Read and the five lascars. Messrs. Beglar and Monk were never seen again. Notwithstanding the vigorous search made the bodies were not recovered. The former leaves a widow.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF A MAGISTRATE IN COURT.

Mr. Pennell, Assistant Magistrate, retired from the Court to-day, feeling unwell. He was subsequently found lying on the floor of his private room conscious, but very ill. He was afterwards taken home.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania arrived at Perim on the 18th instant.

TRIESTE, JUNE 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator from Bombay (1st instant) reached here at day-break.

THE STRANGE STORY OF A DEPUTATION.

THE following has been officially sent to us for publication :—

Ganesh Khind, 17th June, 1890.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency, in reference to previous correspondence, to call your attention to the following facts :—

On April 26th you addressed a letter to Captain Forbes, Aide-de-Camp, in which you stated as regards the Provincial Conference : "In the Conference of this year it is the idea of a few influential delegates to propose that a deputation should wait by permission upon his Excellency and present to him an address of welcome, wherein his Excellency's attention will be drawn to some of our most pressing wants."

I replied to you on April 28th by direction, that until his Excellency had some assurance as to the reception which the proposal would obtain in a body drawn from so wide an area as that from which the members of the Conference were recruited, he was unable to say more than that he was willing to give any request of the kind referred to, if influentially supported, a courteous consideration.

On May 10th you informed me that "the Provincial Conference had unanimously resolved to request his Excellency to receive a deputation," and as regards the date you added : "If I can suggest a day I should very much wish "that it should be as soon after Government moves to Poona as possible, so that the address may be a really welcome address." On May 12th I replied that his Excellency would be happy to receive a deputation. On June 1st I wrote telling you that his Excellency would arrive at Poona on the 9th, and that it was quite time that I received the request for the reception of the deputation with a copy of the proposed address. You replied from Aurungabad on June 4th that you had received my letter as you were leaving for that place and therefore could not reply to it immediately, and you proceeded : "I shall be very happy to send the address immediately I get back, which will be on or about the 7th, so that you will get the address on the 10th. But would you not think it more advisable that I should have an opportunity of talking over the matter with his Excellency before the draft of the address is sent round to the representative gentlemen coming to form the deputation." To this I replied by direction on June 11th that his Excellency did not see any special advantage that would be gained by the interview you requested ; that the original request was that his Excellency would receive a deputation who should present him with an address of welcome, "wherein his Excellency's attention will be drawn to some of our most pressing wants ;" that his Excellency presumed that the form and matter of the address were submitted for the approval of the Provincial Conference, and he would now be glad to see it, before fixing a day for the deputation, which also he presumed had been nominated at the Conference, to wait on him.

More than a month has therefore elapsed since the Provincial Conference rose : a fortnight has elapsed since the official announcement of the date of his Excellency's arrival in Poona was made, and since you received my reminder of June 1st : and a week has elapsed since his Excellency arrived at Ganesh Khind, and to my letter of the 11th instant I have received no reply.

His Excellency is therefore forced to the conclusion that the delay is due to the fact that the proposed address was never submitted to the Conference.

An address drawn up by the Secretary or at the most one or two members of the Conference conveys no assurance to his Excellency that it contains an accurate expression of the views of the Conference, and is obviously open to the inference that it may be the opinions of but a section of the whole body.

Under these circumstances, and as the delay that has occurred would deprive the address in a great measure of the welcome the Conference intended it to convey, his Excellency considers that he will best consult the interests of the members of the Conference whose opinions as to the matter of the address have not been taken by withdrawing from an engagement which he had pleasure in making and would have had still more pleasure in keeping had the arrangements originally proposed by yourself been adhered to.

As the intention of his Excellency to receive the deputation has been made public, it will be necessary also to make public his reasons for withdrawing his consent.—Yours faithfully.

(Signed) S. W. EDGERLEY.

To M. B. NAMJOSHI, Esq.,
Secretary, Provincial Conference.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

WITH reference to the "communicated" anonymous attack in the *Daily Telegraph*, of the 5th April last, on the organisers of the next Oriental Congress, which is to be held in London, in September, 1891, Dr. Leitner at once replied after consultation with his colleagues. We printed that reply a few weeks ago. The *Daily Telegraph* only printed the greater part of the reply in its issue of the 12th April, so that if local commentators on the subject had waited for another mail, they might have deemed Dr. Leitner's reply to be conclusive. Dr. Leitner, however, insisted on the following declaration being also inserted, which has similarly been circulated :—"I declare the attack in question to be a series of misstatements from beginning to end, both as regards the person so irrelevantly attacked in it, and the subject with which it professes to deal." Baron J. de Baye, one of the persons referred to, then threatened the *Daily Telegraph* with legal proceedings, and its editor has since declared his willingness to give his most favorable consideration to complaints regarding any specific statement in the communicated article which is erroneous or unfair. In the meanwhile, the following reply to M. Landberg's abuse has made the round of the Scandinavian Press :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SVENSKA DAGBLADEL."

Sir,—The letter of Conte Carlo Landberg, in your issue of the 6th instant, shows that the 230 signatories of the Paris declaration are quite right in protesting against his attempt to change the International Congresses of Orientalists from a republic of letters to an oligrachy—an attempt which we hope will be discountenanced by the King and the people of Sweden and Norway. These signatories—besides two great learned societies—include the ex-delegates of seven Governments, the majority of working Orientalists in various countries (20 in Scandinavia), and a large number of high functionaries, of whom three are in Egypt, where, I believe, the Conte is still Swedish Consul-General. This letter will alienate any supporters he may have, for no sober Orientalist wishes the original principles and the statutes of 1873 to be set aside, and it is not in the power even of a King to do so.

As regards his personal attack on me, it only shows temper, and how little he knows of the antecedents of orientalists generally. It is no use attributing the general indignation with his notorious demeanour during the Congress, to a personal quarrel with me. I have had no such quarrel, nor is his description of what occurred at the last general meeting at Christiania accurate. What took place was recorded at the time in the *Handelstidende* and other papers, as subjoined. My remarks were a respectful censure of the Congress. When I concluded, I asked M. Landberg for the favour of a railway ticket in a sleeping carriage, as I had been ill the previous two days. This he refused in words which implied his mastership of the train, if not of Norway.

So far from the Congress neglecting me, I was called upon three times in the Aryan Section and twice in the Central Asian section to read my paper on my discoveries in Hunza, besides being put down for two addresses at Christiania. But I was so astonished at the style of the proceedings that I did not read my paper. M. Landberg had asked me to come to the Congress, but when I saw him, I avoided him and his entourage. In the Bacchanalia I also took no part, and I respectfully declined, under the circumstances, an offer of a recommendation from an influential quarter for a Swedish decoration, to be awarded on the ground I suppose of services to a Swedish mission. As long as the intrigue against the constitution of our International Oriental Congresses, of all of which I have been a member or a delegate (at Florence I represented India), is not disavowed by a noble race and king, so long will Orientalists, who are not the slaves of champagne and of decorations, fight against it. M. Landberg should also be compelled to apologize to the many persons whom he has offended. They came to Sweden as guests and they are entitled to the protection of a generous nation.—Yours, &c.,

G. W. LEITNER, LL.D.

Woking, March 15, 1890.

IT seems natural to hear of inflation in the umbrella trade, obseves a Calcutta paper. Owing to accumulation of stocks in Calcutta last year, the imports for the present year have declined no less than thirty-two per cent. Still the requirements of the country seem to be fairly provided for by an import of 1,787,829 umbrellas, valued at sixteen lakhs. Nearly the whole import comes from the United Kingdom, but Austria sends an increasing quantity of cotton ones, and France a large proportion of silk ones, for which, however, the demand must be limited.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1890.

THE health of the city during the 1st quarter of 1890 was not so good as in the previous quarter. The enhanced mortality is due to the influence of an epidemic of influenza, which acquired intensity in the week of February ending 25th. The mortality from fevers increased from 96 in the week ending 18th February to 267 in the week ending the 11th March, and the deaths from diseases of the respiratory system increased from 75 to 125. The incidence of fatality fell greatest on the districts in the valley between the ridges on one side of Mahalaxmi and on the other of Sivri, the districts where population has rapidly expanded, and where the ground has not been prepared for habitation. The districts least influenced have been :—Fort Southern, 7·39 ; Sion, 11·06 ; and Esplanade, 20·53. The districts most affected have been Parel, 80·31 ; Upper Colaba, 66·50 ; and Byculla, 64·30.

In the northern portions of the Island there are fearful nuisances from absence of drainage. Near the sea the nuisance is less because of natural drainage, but where there is not natural drainage the sewage oozes to lower levels and pollutes the ground.

Here is a description from the last report of the pollutions near a dwelling, near the Ripon Road, and while I write this report I have seen another house amidst as great pollutions by the Ripon Road. "House new—a few months occupied—water collected in pools "on south side—waste water pipes from bath-rooms "discharge against walls—tank of sewage on west and "south sides—ground on north-west from sewage. A "system of drainage attempted—pipes placed on "the ground, but not connected with a sewer." "Another case of which there are many, some even "within sight of the Municipal office. New house—"23 waste water pipes from so many rooms discharg-"ing water on three sides of house—ground around a "swamp of sewage."

In 1887 I described the fearful conditions amidst which some thousands of mill workers lived in Ghorapdev in huts and the fearful nuisances. In 1888 there were 2 outbreaks of cholera in Ghorapdev in these same dwellings and amidst these same pollutions —37 deaths, so great a fatality, so virulent an outbreak had not occurred in any other portion of the city in that year. The growth of population is quicker than the construction of new drains—the result is fearful nuisances in localities where there are no drains. Localities are inhabited before they are prepared for habitation. Pipes are laid to bring water, but drains are not made to carry away the water and liquid refuse. The remedy for so much pollution and so poisonous foulness is one and one only—drainage channels—drains of any description to carry away the water and liquid refuse from the dwellings of the people—to save the people from sewage poisoning. The effect of sanitary improvements on the incidence of choleraic affections has been observed in many portions of the city. There are many localities in which cholera a few years ago was frequently epidemic, but where few cases have occurred in recent years, and from where the disease may be said to have disappeared. Zawba's oart is one of these—a locality in which cholera was always epidemic when cholera was prevalent in Bombay, and always referred to as a place of cholera fatality, and Zawba's oart has been almost free from cholera incidence for some years. The improvements which effected so much were the removal of huts and cesspools and the construction of open drains. In connection with the state of the reservior on the Flats I am afraid that unless the deposit, the bank of sludge in the reservoir, is removed before the rains the nuisance from the Flats will be greater this monsoon than last year. It was very serious last year : it will, I apprehend, be even more serious this year. This is a question on which I look forward with great interest to the able report of Mr. Baldwin Latham, and I hope his suggestions will be carried out at once. I would throw out a suggestion to medical men for inquiry, "Has Elephantiasis become less prevalent in Bombay?" I think it has during the last 20 years and especially during the last 10. I have had to draw attention to the insanitary condition of some schools. There are schools in this city which have not the sanitary conveniences necessary in schools, and there are schools which are not well lighted. It is very much to be regretted that the manufacture of aerated waters is not specially referred to in the Municipal Act. I have found some soda-water tainted through nuisances in the place of manufacture.

THE GOKULDASS TEJPAL HOSPITAL, 1889.

GENERAL HEALTH OF THE TOWN.—GOOD, judging from the number of out-patients which was less during the year, and from the admissions into hospital. There were no epidemics in the town to my knowledge.

MORTALITY AND ITS CAUSES.—There were in all 253 deaths or 11·2 per cent. to total treated. This percentage is slightly higher than that of last year. 58 deaths occurred within 24 hours, 52 within 4 days of, and 143 above a week after, admission. This shows that nearly half the number of deaths occurred within a short space of time after admission. Most of the cases which ultimately proved fatal were brought in a very weak condition and some actually moribund. This large mortality occurred amongst the large number of starving beggars that were picked up near the hospital and brought to it by the police. Many beggars who are moved on by the police from the principal streets of Bombay, gravitate towards the Esplanade near the Hospital, where they find shelter in the open, and when they are ill they quietly lie down on the road, and are picked up by the police and brought to this Hospital. Many deaths also occur amongst the large number of half-starved people that come down to Bombay from up-country in search of food and employment, and are obliged by sickness to get admission into this Hospital, which is the nearest to the great railway terminus. Also many deaths occur among sick pilgrims. The pilgrims periodically land in Bombay in the most deplorable state of health and furnish a large number of admissions. When admitted they are weakly anæmic and scorbutic with adematous feet and thoroughly broken down constitutions. It seems as if provision was made for these poor people by their wealthy co-religionists, only so far as their voyage is concerned, but no care seems to be taken as to their food or clothing or shelter after landing in Bombay. The principal diseases that caused the largest number of deaths were in the following order :—Diarrhœa, phthisis, dysentery, privation, malarious fevers and pneumonia. The principal causes of death in the surgical wards were in the following order :—Tetanus, multiple injuries, fracture of base of skull and fracture of spine. The principal causes of death amongst the poisoning cases were in the following order :—Opium, arsenic and morphia.

Vaccination is not practised in this Hospital.

CONDUCT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.—The House Surgeon Mr. Easdon's zeal for work remains unabated. His ability and great kindness to patients, and other good qualities have been already reported on by me and my predecessors ; suffice it to say that, *if possible*, he has been more deserving of praise this year than he was before.

The steward, Mr. Balcrishna Wassoodev, performed his duties with marked regularity, honesty and ability, and gave me entire satisfaction.

AN EFFICIENT NURSING ESTABLISHMENT.—If paid nurses were employed 'under the orders of the House Surgeon,' I have no doubt that the mortality in the wards from such diseases as dysentery, diarrhœa, malarious fevers, tetanus, &c., would be lessened, particularly in the female wards, where some of the very worst cases are admitted. I have not moved in this matter, because, though I believe the Municipality might be induced to sanction the entertainment of nurses, there are no quarters built for them. I am in hopes that some wealthy gentlemen would build quarters for nurses in this Hospital compoud.

AN incident of an unusual character in Court occurred yesterday in connection with the hearing of the case, in which the railway signaller John Alexius was charged with committing a rash and negligent act in lowering a signal by which the collision on the G. I. P. line on the 3rd May last was caused. Mr. Vaisey, the Permanent-Way Inspector, who was one of the witnesses, said he would not be bound to tell the truth by the mere kissing of the Bible, which he considered a relic of barbarous times and of superstition. He objected to all religion in existence. He repeated his own oath, "I solemnly declare that in this Court and in the present case all I say is true, and nothing but the truth, so help me God." He was asked to leave the witness-box while another witness was examined, but was recalled, affirmed, and his evidence taken. The case was then adjourned till the 25th instant.

A MADRAS telegram says :— It is understood that the local Congress Committee were much agitated by the publication of the Secretary's confidential circular. They have been discussing whether the local *Times* was justified in publishing a document marked "confidential." It is generally supposed that the publication of the circular has effected whatever success the London Committee had achieved.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Captain M. De Horne, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with the English mail and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Green	Mr P S Tumber
Mr W W Biddulph	Mr Holder
Mr G D Marston	Mr W H Bushby
Mr W Eastaway	Private F A Smyrk
Mr and Mrs T Maynard	Mr and Mrs H H Mulrooney
Mr D Logan	Mr F Cay
Mr James Seville	Lieut Genl B L Gordon, C B

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut R H Dewing	Capt Gramet
Mr W Clerke	Mr C Mildred
Mr Scott Moncrief	Dr G B Hunter
Mr C W Evatt	Mr W Pendlebury
Mr M C Kellan	Mr Otto Martin
Surgeon W Dowman	Capt L Gordon
Col A Bigg-Withen	Mr A M Lawson
Mr E A Bedford	Mr Eames
Mr and Mrs Devonshire	Mr J A Shepherd
Capt Graut	

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 27th June.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr R H Greave, Sir A Wilson, Mr R Coppin, Mr A Addie, and Rev A Bridge.
FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr R N Hodges, Mr Eton Forrest, Mr J Brown and Capt L G Oliver.
FOR LONDON.—Mr Blakesley.
FOR SUEZ.—Mr J L Clancy.
FOR ADEN.—Mr D F Lewis.

Per s s Rosetta, Capt G W Brady, 4th July 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr G D Maclagan, Mr G B Partridge, Inspector Genl A L Lethbrige, Mr H Malkiejohn, Mr H Beale, Mr E G Barton, Mr J W Hartley, Mr W M H Dobbie, Mr and Mrs W Rattigan, Mr T Higgins, Mr A W Cruickshank, Master J Jewett, Mr H A Fraser, Mr E Berrell, Mr C P Fisher, Mr C F Egerton, Mr T R Redfern, Revd W S Kelly, Mr Ernest A West, Mr C J Sibold, Col Empson, Mr La Touche, Mr G Marsh, Mr Maynard, Major Douglas Pryce, Mr Austed, Mr and Mrs McNair, Mr R Cooper and friend, Mr A W Paul, and Mr S W Edgerley.
FOR LONDON.—Major J M Evetts.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Webber, 11th July 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Bwin Murdoch, Major Sadlier, Mr and Mrs A Muirhead and 2 infants, and Mr C Muirhead.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr H J Maynard.

Per s. s. Clyde, Capt. J L Parfitt, 18th July 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr A Elliot, Lieut. C D Hodgson, Revd G W Barry, Col C H Rowdon, Mr J M Wrench, Mr W B Wright, Mr W F Wells, and Mr J G Allsop.
FOR LONDON—Revd. and Mr Newport and Mr C G Webston.

A MISSIONARY ADVENTURE.

IT IS now two months since is Honor the Lieutenant-Governor made his tour through the Lohardugga district, leaving behind him, as all fondly thought, a track of peace and quietude. Late events, however, go to show that one village at least is not in as happy a state as it might be. There is a small colony of Roman Catholic teachers (German) near Mandu, and two of them have been in the habit for some time past of daily teaching in the village. After they had left their pupils on the 22nd of May last, the zemindar of the village and some of his people beat two of their pupils severely, and the next day when the teachers arrived, he turned them out of the village, saying that he would shoot them if they returned again.

On the following day, the priest himself, accompanied by his teachers and others, proceeded to the village and found the zemindar seated in the verandah of his house surrounnded by several villagers. Words passed between them, and eventually the priest turned to go away. No sooner was his back turned than the zemindar took up a gun and covered him. Fortunately, some one warned the priest, and he immediately dismounted and called for his Winchester. I forgot to mention that he had two guns and a revolver with him, besides the Winchester rifle. It appears that the two fired simultaneously, the priest's bullet lodging in the wall, and the zemindar's pellets taking effect in the priest's arm, chin, and sola topee.

By this time all had made themselves scarce, except the priest, who, seeing a head suddenly appear round the corner of a pillar, promptly fired, and, as it turned out eventually, wounded the zeminder's brother in the upper part of the arm. What happened after this appears to be a matter of some doubt, as every one has his own tale. So we must leave it for the trial, which is now proceeding, to divulge.

What effect this event will have on the district it is hard to say, but it is to be hoped that the guilty party will receive such a punishment as will prevent anything of the kind recurring. The case has been investigated by Mr. Dawson and Mr. Byrne of the police, and the trial is now proceeding before Mr. O'Brien, C. S.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

THE following progress report for May has been issued by the Port Trustees :—

With the exception of the circular portion at the head of the top altar, the whole of the side walls of the Dock were complete to the underside of coping, and for a length of 300 feet on the west and 46 feet on the east the coping has been laid. The floor was paved and completed for 410 feet out of the total length of 500 feet. The masonry of the entrance has also made considerable progress : the caisson groove and stop being complete for 27 feet on the east side and 19 feet on the west side of the centre line. For the pump foundations the masonry has made good progress, the drainage pump being completed, and that for the main pumps being built up to the springing of the arch. During the month 812 brass of masonry were built, making a total of 7,581 brass since the commencement of the work.

The following materials were on the ground at the end of the month :—

Rubble	10,000 c. ft.
Composite facing, dressed	9,318 „
Dressed altars, inverts and ashlar....	9,379 „
Dressed granite	1,210 „
Sand	10,000 „
Lime	30,000 „
Cement	54 tons,
C. I. culvert pipes	11½ „

With the exception of a length of 60 ft. of hearting at the head of the Dock the excavation was complete. As the whole of this was in hard trap rock the progress made may be considered satisfactory.

Since the commencement of the work 25,092 brass of excavation have been removed and deposited in the dam, behind walls, and at Tank Bunder.

The daily average number of work-people employed on the Dock was 1,202.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered..	10	59	12	64	14	22	9	13
June 18, Wednesday...	4	0	4	6	4	37	4	40
„ 19, Thursday	5	37	6	8	6	26	...	
Total...	19	96	22	78	24	85	13	53
Total of corresponding date last year	5	53	9	54	8	88	9	23

M. EMILIO BAILLON, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes S. N. Company at Kurrachee, has been recognised by the British Government as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Kurrachee.

MAJOR L. L. FENTON has been appointed to act as Third Assistant Political Agent of Kathiawar during the absence of Mr. Fitzgerald.

MR. J. R. NAYLOR, C. S., Remembrancer of Legal Affairs at Bombay, has been permitted to return to Bombay within the period of his leave.

MRS. F. L. MCAFEE, Lady Superintendent of the Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has passed the Guzerati higher standard examination.

LEAVE of absence has been granted to Mr. C. Gibb, C.S., for three months ; Mr. T. R. Fernandez, three months ; Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, three months ; and Mr. S. C. G. Wood, D.T.S., Rajputana-Malwa Railway, twelve months.

MR. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, has been granted three months' leave of absence.

MR. F. GLEADOW, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been placed in charge of the Working Plans Division, Northern Circle, during the absence of Mr. T. B. Fry.

MR. T. H. STEWART, C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. BARRINGTON BROWN, who went back to England from Ceylon, which he visited in connection with the gemming enterprise, excited a good deal of interest with his fine stone, a beryl of 4 or 5 lb. weight—a true "oriental emerald,"—as well as other specimens which he was able to show at the Conversazione of the Royal Society. It is rumoured that the stone is likely to be bought for the Emperor of Austria, whose Crown jewels are specially emeralds.

STRANGE STORY OF KIDNAPPING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, a Purdasee, named Buldave Persad Ugil Persad, was charged with kidnapping a Bunia boy, of fourteen years, on the 12th of March last. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the complainant, Jagmohundass Jamnadass. The prisoner was undefended.

Jagmohundass Jamnadass, the elder brother of the boy that had been missing for the last three months, said : I am a cloth merchant. I last saw my brother Hurkissandass in my house on the 12th of March, about 10 o'clock in the morning. I first suspected he was missing on that evening at 7 o'clock, in consequence of which I searched for him. About 9 o'clock that night I went and saw the accused, and asked him whether he had seen my brother. On the 14th Buldave told me he had seen Hurkissondass with two Lohana boys that morning at Colaba. After searching at Colaba I informed the police about it at 9 o'clock that night. Not finding my younger brother in Bombay, I went to Poona, Nasik, Goregaum, Bandora, and Mahim, but without effect. I searched for him for about a month and a half. On the 10th of June I received certain information from one Kasilall Lallbhoy. He told me he had seen the accused at Surat. In consequence of this information I proceeded to Surat. I arrived in Surat on the morning of the 11th, and searched everywhere for the accused. I found him sitting on a verandah. On speaking to the accused he asked me if I had found my brother, when I answered him in the negative. Accused next asked me where I lived, and said he would call and see me. About 11-30 that morning the accused called at my house and told me that my brother was in Surat, and that he would send him to Bombay by the Baroda mixed train. He told me that he had seen him begging in Bombay, and had in consequence brought him to Surat. The accused told me that he had given the boy the price for his ticket to go to Bombay together with an extra rupee as pocket-money. On this information I immediately telegraphed to Bombay to my people who sent a reply that the boy had not as yet been found. I then asked the accused to accompany me to Bombay, and we consequently left by the mail train. On our way the accused told me that if I would not find the boy in Bombay, he would be found in Malad or at Goregaum. I then came to this Court and obtained a warrant against the accused, who was arrested on the 12th of June. In consequence of the information from the accused I sent Veerjiwandass and Vaidass, two of my men, to Malad, and Hurkissondass was brought to the Byculla Railway station on the evening of the 12th of June. I have known the accused for the last two years as a native medical practitioner. My brother Hurkissondass used to go and sit in the shop of the accused after leaving school.

Cross-examined by the accused.—I have heard that you have opened another shop at Surat, but I am not aware that you have closed the one in Bombay.

The boy Hurkissondass Jamnadass *alias* Hucco was examined, and said : The last witness Jugmohundass was my elder brother, and I lived with my father and mother. Before leaving home I was living with them. At about 10 o'clock in the morning one day after my meals I was going to school when I met the accused. He said to me "Come along we will go to Bandora to-day ; there are horse races." We went to Bandora, and from there we proceeded to Andheri on foot. At the Andheri station we got into a railway carriage, and went by rail to Malad. At about 1-30 p.m. I and the accused got out at Malad. The accused took me from the Malad station to a hut belonging to one Ajoothia Prasad. When Ajoothia asked the accused who I was, he said I was his son. We sat down at the invitation of Ajoothia Prasad in the hut. The accused left me there, and on the night of the 12th of March the accused left Malad by train. For five days I remained in the hut at Malad. Before the accused left Malad he gave me a rupee. I used to cook my own food, rice and dhal, and eat it. On the fifth day the accused returned to Malad. I asked him what was the news about my family. He told me that my father, my brother, and the other members of the family were going about with knives in their pockets, and intended to kill me. I asked the accused if he knew anything else. The accused told me that my brother had seen him, and had enquired of him about me, and that he had told my brother that he had not seen me at all. I questioned the accused about three or four times about my family. The accused on one occasion told my brother that he had seen me with two Lohanas at Colaba. I thought what the accused had stated to me was true. I did not like to return home, because I thought they might kill me. I relied on what the accused told me, and remained at Malad. I and the accused remained at Malad for one day after he returned. The next day we proceeded to Surat, and I remained with the accused for about seven or eight days. The first night we went to the Dhuramsalla. The next day we went to one Alibhoy Shumsoodeen. The accused had a letter of introduction from one Dawoodbhoy to him. Before going to Alibhoy Shumsoodeen the accused asked me to change my clothes. I put on another coat which the accused gave me in the Dhuramsala The accused had the coat and a pair of trousers made in Bombay. He gave me a cap made in the purdesee fashion which he said he bought for three pice in Bombay. When I got into the verandah of Alibhoy the accused took off my own cap, and put on the purdesee cap. When the accused asked me to put on this coat he said we were going to the town and people might know me there. I saw the accused hand over a letter to Alibhoy. Alibhoy after reading the letter said to the accused. "Come and sit down," and asked him if he was a medical practitioner. Alibhoy also asked him who I was, and told him that I was his chokra.

The Magistrate : How long were you at Surat ?

Witness : For seven or eight days. I then went with the accused to Baroda, where I remained with the accused for a month. We then returned to Surat.

Witness recognises the Borah Bakerbhoy Shumsoodeen, in whose stable they had first put up.

Huskisondass, continuing, said : I remained in Surat with the accused for about a month. During this month I stayed in a Dhuramsala.

About the end of this month the accused told me he had seen one Mothala Brahman. He then became frightened, and asked me to run away from Surat and go to Malad. Accused borrowed two rupees and gave them to me for my expenses.

Mr. Smetham : Did he give you anything else ?—Yes, he gave me a packet of *poorees* to eat. He also gave me this coat, a pair of trousers, a cap, and a *chudder*. When I should arrive at Malad he told me I should go to Ajoothia's hut. The day before leaving Surat the accused gave me a letter. The accused said if Ajoothia did not allow me to stay with him I should then go with the letter to Goregaum. I went to Malad. Ajoothia Prasad was not at home. When he returned I stayed at his house, where I remained for a night and a day. The following day Vurjeowandass and our metha Goverdun came there, and brought me back to Bombay.

The Magistrate : Did the accused treat you kindly ?—Yes. He used to give me sweets to eat, and I used to play with other boys.

The Magistrate : Did the accused ever tell you why he wanted to keep you ?—No. I used to sit the whole day doing nothing.

The next witness called was Ajoothia Prasad Kalika, who said : I am a servant, and live at Malad. The accused and this boy came to my hut in the beginning of March. They stayed for about four or five days.

Mr. Smetham : Did the accused say anything to you about the boy ?—No. But I heard him tell other people that the boy was his chokra. After five days the accused left. About ten days ago the boy came to my hut one night.

Mr. Smetham : Did he come alone ?—Yes. Afterwards two other persons came, and took the boy away.

The Magistrate : How long have you known the accused ?—I have seen the accused in Bombay before he came to Malad.

Mr. Smetham : What clothes had the boy on when he came to you ?—He wore a torn *dhotur*, a brown cap, and a coat. When the boy came back he had this purdesee cap on.

Bakerbhoy Shumsoodeen was called and said : I have a shop in the Fort for the sale of oilmenstores. The accused came to me in the month of March. This boy was with him and he brought me a chit. I allowed the accused to put up in my stable.

Mr. Smetham : For how long?—Four days. Afterwards I returned to Bombay with my family. I left the accused, and Hurkissondas staying in my stable.

Mr. Smetham : In what kind of clothes was the boy dressed ?—He had this cap on, and wore the clothes of a Purdesee. The accused said that Hurkisondass was the son of his nephew.

Gungaram Cooverjee called and said : I am an astrologer, and live at Bhuleshwar. I know the boy Hurkisondass. I made this horoscope a few days after the birth of the boy. I know Jamnadass, and I am acquainted with the members of the family. I have made horoscopes for two or three other members of this family.

The case was here adjourned till to-day.

ANOTHER suicidal enthusiast is to attempt to swim the Niagara. His name is Arthur Wood, an Australian, and he has arrived at New York, confident of success in his mad enterprise, and is going to wear nothing but an ordinary pair of swimming drawers. He expects to be interfered with by the police, and is therefore going to start from the United States, he performed the feat of diving off the Canadian side. Three years ago, in the Brooklyn Bridge.

THE COLQUHOUN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following are additional letters in this correspondence beyond those already given :—

Home Department (India), Simla, November 3, 1887.

Dear Mr. Colquhoun,—Your letter of the 11th of August last to the *Times* on the "Problem in Burmah" has attracted the attention of the authorities here, and I have been desired to send you a friendly warning that in writing as you have done, you have transgressed one of the standing rules of the Public Service by criticising the action of the Government, and making use for that purpose of information of which you became possessed in the course of your official duties. Moreover, your letter is regarded as violation of that pledge, which Sir Charles Bernard informed us you gave when your appointment was under consideration, namely, that you would in future abstain from the *role* of newspaper correspondent.

I am not instructed to discuss the points raised in your letter, but I am to point out to you that it was not proper nor generous of you to fall foul of General Prendergast in the manner you have done, while the further statements you put forward were considered so inaccurate and misleading by the Chief Commissioner that he at once felt it his duty to controvert them in a telegram which he forwarded to the Government of India.

You also imply in your letter under notice that a difference of opinion has arisen between the Supreme Government and Mr. Crosthwaite. This is an implication which, in the first place, is far from being correct, and which, in the next place, even if it were correct, you had no business to make. The Government of India cannot remain indifferent to any officer using even indirectly his official position to propagate views which the head of the administration of which he is a member pronounced to be incorrect.

In conclusion, I am to say that there is no desire to impute your violation of rule to any other course than inadvertence. Your article on Burmah in the last *Asiatic Quarterly*, though it touches on the same subject, as your letter to the *Times*, deals with them in an unobjectionable manner. There is no objection to Indian officials taking an occasional excursion into the fields of pure literature. Your literary ability makes such excursions taken by yourself pleasant and instructive reading. What is to be avoided is an attack upon the Government, and upon individuals in the employment of Government.—Yours truly, A. P. MACDONNELL.

December 24, 1887. Dear Mr. MacDonnell,—I yesterday received your letter, dated Simla, 3rd November, regarding a letter of mine to the *Times* of Agust 11. I have not the letter by me, and cannot recall its contents exactly. In writing it I did not consider I was transgressing the standing rules, as

ubmit that the request of the Chief Commissioner necessarily operated as cancelling previous veto. No subsequent prohibition was imposed.

8. I trust that these explanations will be considered satisfactory by the Government of India. I have, etc.—A. R. COLQUHOUN, Deputy Commissioner of Ruby Mines District.

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

Government House, Rangoon, 28th March, 1889.

Dear Sir,—Your confidential letter of March 1 to protest against use of private letter, etc., I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to say that a copy of the above letter will be despatched by next mail to the Government of India, in whose hands the matter now rests.

An official communication on the subject has been addressed to you under the orders of the Government of India.

I am further instructed to say, with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, that you are mistaken in supposing that you enclosed the letter in question in an envelope directed by yourself to the addressee. You have been informed already that the letter was enclosed without cover in a letter addressed by you to the Chief Commissioner. I am, etc.—B. D. STANDES, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 17th June, 1890, are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—Rain during previous week at Moghul Bim 90 cents, average of six other stations 10-16 cents. Rain wanted badly. Weather sultry. River at Kotri on 15th 12 feet 8 inches against 12 feet 3 inchees on same date last year. Mung crops in Shahbandar being harvested. Kharif preparations not yet over. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Karachi and Kohistan.

Shikarpur.—River 9 5-6 feet against 11 7-12 feet same date last year. Kharif preparations general. Locusts in three talukas ; no damage done by them.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting continues in one taluka. Kharif operations in progress. Condition of agricultural stock bad in two talukas. Earthquake in Badin and Tando Bago talukas on 1st June lasting half a minute ; no damage done by it. Locusts in three talukas, causing no damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Deficiency of water in upper reaches of the Begari Canal.

Ahmedabad.—Light showers throughout the district. Cultivation of land commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum at Godhra 1 inch 48 cents, minimum at Halol 23 cents. Sowing operations commenced.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district, maximum at Borsad 2 inches 82 cents, minimum at Thasra 29 cents. Sowing of kharif crops commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain throughout the district during the week, maximum 5 inches and 4 cents at Anklesvar and minimum 70 cents at A'mod. Ploughing operations commenced. Weather cloudy. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district, maximum at Chorasi 6 inches 3 cents, minimum at Pardi 40 cents; total maximum 6 inches 67 cents at Chorasi, minimum Bardoli 1 inch 3 cents. Lands being prepared in some talukas. In some sowing of rice, cotton and bajri has commenced. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—Rain almost throughout the district, maximum 5 inches and 38 cents at Pachora, minimum 25 cents at Shahada. Sowing of cotton general and that of jowari in some talukas. No change in the state of agricultural stock. Prices of food-grains as before.

Nasik.—Rain during week, maximum 6 inches 37 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 73 cents at Nasik. Sowing operations commenced in Dangi parts of the district. Cattle poor at Dindori, Niphad, and Peint owing to the want of fodder and water.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 15th ; total of week 5·59 inches ; total to date 9·13 inches, being 2·02 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 11th, nil on 12th, 1° cool on 13th, and 4° cool from 14th to 17th. Vapour in air normal except on 13th, when it was excessive. Abnormal wind from east-south-east on 11th and 12th, and from south-east from 13th to 17th. Thunder and lightning from 10th to 14th, lightning on 15th.

Thana.—Rain 7 inches 22 cents, total 11 inches 37 cents. Sowing of rice crops in progress. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 16th June 1890.)—Rain during week 11 inches 86 cents, total 16 inches 23 cents. Sowing completed. Ploughing well forward.

Ratnagiri.—Rain sufficient everywhere ; maximum 14 inches 44 cents at Rajapur, minimum 6 inches 76 cents at Devgad. Lands under preparation for transplantation of rice.

Poona.—Rain in all the talukas ; maximum 4 inches 25 cents in taluka Bhimthadi and minimum 78 cents in Junnar Taluka. More rain is wanted. Sowing of kharif commenced in all the talukas except Purandhar, Khed and Indapur. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in taluka Khed and petha Baramati.

Ahmednagar.—Rain maximum 3 inches 4 cents at Nevasa, minimum 20 cents at Karjat. Sowing of kharif commenced in four talukas. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Agricultural stock healthy.

Sholapur.—Rain in 6 talukas ; maximum at Pandharpur 1 inch 95 cents, minimum at Karmala 34 cents. More rain wanted. Sowing of kharif crops begun in Barsi, Karmala and Malairas talukas. Fodder scarce in some talukas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 2 inches 10 cents, total 2 inches 19 cents : in talukas maximum at Javli 4 inches 29 cents, minimum at Khanapur 57 cents. Rainfall general but insufficient. Ploughing operations continue. Sowing of kharif commenced in a few places. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Muddebihal 6 inches 31 cents, minimum at Badami 28 cents. Kharif sowing and ploughing operations in progress. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 73 cents ; total 4 inches 44 cents. More rain required for the sprouting rice and for kharif sowings. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 14 inches 49 cents. Fodder and water-supply scanty in Nergund Petta.

Kanara.—Rain throughout district ; at Karwar 12 inches 88 cents. Sowings retarded in Mundgod for want of rain. Transplanting and weeding commenced. Sugarcane and garden produce doing well.

Rajkot.—Rain 99 cents ; total 1 inch 24 cents. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 76 cents ; total 81 cents. Weather hot and cloudy.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Land being prepared for monsoon crops. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency proper. Harvesting of late crops continues in one taluka of Karachi and one of Hyderabad. Ploughing and sowing operations progressing generally. Fodder scarce in three talukas of Nasik, one of Dharwar, two of Poona and parts of Sholapur. Water scarce in 3 talukas of Nasik and 1 of Dharwar. Agricultural stock poor in 2 talukas of Karachi and Hyderabad and 3 of Nasik.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE-SURGEON HOJEL has been permitted to return to duty.

Colonel G. C. Grant, S.C., has been granted leave of absence for one year.

Colonel P. W. Bannerman, S.C., has been admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Captain C. E. Peirse has been granted four months' leave on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Elles, Royal Artillery, officiates as Deputy Quartermaster-General, *vice* Colonel Gataore, officiating in command of the Mandalay District.

Lieutenant F. F. Badcock, 1-5th Gurkhas, and N .E. Chesney, 2-5th Gurkhas, have been detailed for temporary duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

Lieutenant A. L. Lynden-Bell, East Kent Regiment, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, First Circle, during the absence on leave of Captain Irwin.

Lieutenant E. H. Watson, 40th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of the Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have been granted, leave of absence :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers, to Murree, for two months, on private affairs.

Captain C. H. J. Hopkins, Station Staff Officer, Lucknow, 60 days, privilege leave.

Captain C. P. W. Pirie, 18th Bengal Lancers, to England, for 122 days, on private affairs.

Surgeon J. D. M. Swinburne, 19th Bengal Lancers, to England, for 120 days, on private affairs.

Captain O. C. Armstrong, 14th Bengal Lancers to Kashmir, for four months, on private affairs.

THE RECENT COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the signaller John Alexsius, was brought up again on the charge of committing a rash and negligent act on the 3rd of May, in lowering the signal to an in-coming passenger train, while the main line was blocked by an empty passenger train standing on the cross-over.

Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended, while Mr. Keily, the Traffic Superintendent, watched the proceedings on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Govind Gungajee, a muccadum, was called and said : I am a muccadum under the permanent-way inspector, Mr. Vaisey, and am engaged in turning the rails.

Mr. DeSouza : Before you began the work, did you take all necessary precaution ?—Yes.

Mr. DeSouza : How far were you from the home signal ?—I was working about 50 or 60 paces from that signal. Both the signals are on the semaphore. As a precautionary measure flags were held in hand by the lorrymen who were within the rails.

Mr. DeSouza : How many men were there ?—Two. There were two red flags which signified danger. The home signal was at right angles, *i.e.*, at danger. It was my duty to observe the semaphore while working.

Mr. DeSouza : What time did you commence working ?—At 8 a. m, Bombay time. I remember that a train was being shunted from the up-line to the down-line.

Mr. DeSouza : How long was the train drawn out of the platform, being shunted before the accident took place ?—About five or ten minutes. The train was stopped, because working was going on on the permanent-way and the train was standing on the cross-over. The flags were held by the lorrymen. When the shunting train was detained on the cross-over the home-signal was at danger.

Mr. DeSouza : Between the smash and the time you observed the home signal, was the signals lowered ?—No. Before the accident I did not observe the signal. When my master threw up his hands and shouted out to the driver of the in-coming passenger train I observed that the signal was at danger.

Mr. DeSouza :—If the signal had been lowered during the time you were working, it would have come to your notice ?—No, not if I was engaged.

Mr. DeSouza : Are there not men constantly on the look-out for the home signal ?—No.

Mr. DeSouza, on behalf of Mr. Keily, requested his Worship that the cross-examination of this witness might be reserved for Mr. Jefferies, who was absent from Bombay.

The Magistrate : How far was the train from the home signal ?

Witness : About three hundred paces.

Mr. Vaisey, the permanent-way inspector, was the next witness.

The Magistrate : What religion do you belong to ?

Mr. Vaisey : Well, I am not an atheist, neither am I a Quaker. I cant say. (Laughter.)

Mr. DeSouza : Are you a Freethinker ?

Mr. Vaisey : No, a Freethinker is an infidel, (Laughter.)

The Magistrate : Will you take the Bible ?

Mr. Vaisey : I have never kissed the Bible as yet. I was once affirmed in the High Court before Mr. Justice Green, but I did not take the oath. I do not believe in the Bible being quite true ; for it is a matter of Jewish history only.

The Magistrate : When was the last time when you were affirmed ?

Mr. Vaisey : Before Dr. Blaney at an inquest on a lorryman. I gave evidence before Mr. Nana Morojee and other magistrates in Bombay.

The Magistrate : You are here to give evidence ?—Yes, your Worship. But I consider that the kissing of the Bible will not bind me to speak the truth. I am more reliable to tell the truth in my own opinion than to be bound to do so by the kissing of the Bible. In my estimation I think that the kissing of books is a relic of barbarism and superstition. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate : Have you been baptized ?—I think I have been baptized by a Minister, but don't know where. (Laughter.) I was born in Leicestershire. I think I was baptized in the English Established Church. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate requested Mr. Vaisey to stand down, and called the next witness. The next witness was Baba Mia who said : I am a semaphore examiner. Before the accident I was cleaning a wheel of a semaphore under the Carnac Road Bridge. That semaphore contains five signals. I noticed that on the Byculla to Bori Bunder passenger line the home signal was at danger. There was a passenger train going from Byculla to Bori Bunder. From the Carnac Bridge I saw that the distance-signal was at danger. But I could not see the home signal.

Mr. De Souza : How long were you there ?—For about half an hour, and I was oiling the signals.

Mr. DeSouza : Were you aware that the permanent-way inspector was working on the lines on that occasion ?—Yes. During the time I was at the Carnac Bridge I observed that the distance signal was at danger. This signal was not lowered.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Vaisey was recalled.

The Magistrate : Do you wish to be affirmed, and not to be put on oath ?

Mr. Vaisey : Your Worship, I refuse to take the oath. I will give my own oath to speak the truth which is this :—" I solemnly declare that in this Court and in the present case what I say is true and nothing but the truth, so help me God. (Renewed laughter.)

The Magistrate, after affirming witness, said : What is your name ?

Witness : William Vaisey. I am about 50 years of age.

The Magistrate : What religion do you profess ? —I have no particular religion. (Laughter.) I have got my own, and I do not follow any established rule. I do not follow any particular body. (Laughter.)

Mr. DeSouza : Do you believe in the existence of a God ?

Mr. Vaisey : I believe in the great first cause, the spirit of all things. (Laughter.)

Mr. DeSouza : Do you believe in the conception of a modern God ?

Mr. Vaisey : I don't see how you can conceive of him. (Laughter.) I object to all religion in existence. The witness then, continuing, said : I and my men were lifting the down line. I was not turning the line. It was the down passenger line. I commenced to lift the line at about 10-10, Madras time. I put up my hand signal as usual.

Mr. De Souza : You remember the train standing on the cross-over ?

Witness : When the train was shunting, it was stopped on the cross-over by hand signals. These signals were to stop all down traffic and indicated danger.

Mr. DeSouza : When was the in-coming train first sighted ?

Witness : To the best of my knowledge it was about 10-35 or 10-38. I sighted the Coorla local when it was close upon me, and I threw up my arms. The up home signal was at danger. The distance of the train from me, when I threw up my arms, was about six paces. The same signal was at danger when the shunting train was standing on the cross-over road, and fouled the main line.

Mr. DeSouza : Was the empty train detained by you in that position for ten minutes ?—Yes. If the signal had not been lowered it would have been a gross neglect. I did not notice the signal a minute or two before the accident.

The Magistrate : You were not working on the up-line at the time ?—No. But on the down line. The signals can be altered at any moment from the Victoria Terminus No. 1 cabin.

Mr. DeSouza : Before you began your work, did you give any notice to the station-master in writing ?—Yes, I did on the previous day.

The case was adjourned to the 25th inst. at 3 o'clock.

AMONG the thousands of displeased visitors to the Royal Academy was one who had no pretension to any knowledge in matters of art. But he had his grievance. This was a return colonist, one of our kith and kin from Great Britain, who was met wandering about in despair saying that he was trying to get into a room where there were no sheep in the pictures. He said he had two hundred and fifty thousand sheep at home, and had put the world's diameter between them and himself, with the object of getting them out of sight. He had supposed London to be a civilised place. He did not consider a sheep a fit subject for contemplation by any sensible man.

THAT influenza, now happily subsided throughout Europe, was not a new visitor, appears from a passage in an autograph letter by the consort of Louis Phillippe, which a London correspondent found in the interesting collection of autograph letters and historical documents sold yesterday by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. Writing to her husband, under date 21st of July, 1831, she mentions that "at Berlin 40,000 people are down with the influenza." It seemed a bad time all round, her Majesty adding that "cholera has appeared at Dantzic ;" whilst "Queen Hortense is in London, on her way to Cheltenham, where she goes for the benefit of her son" (afterwards Napoleon III.), "who has the jaundice."

AN IMPORTANT BANKING CASE AT CALCUTTA.

IN the Calcutta Small Cause Court on Friday last, before Mr. Sconce, the Chief Judge, Mr. W. H. Browne sued the National Bank of India, Limited. Mr. Acworth, instructed by Mr. Simmons, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Upton for the National Bank. Mr. Acworth in opening his case stated that this action was brought to recover a sum of Rs. 803, the amount due upon the first of a set of bills of exchange drawn in the plaintiff's favour by the head office of the National Bank in London upon its branch here. About the middle of August last Mr. A. R. Browne, the plaintiff's brother, received a letter from which he gathered that a draft, which had not been received by the plaintiff, had been sent out by the previous mail, for £50, but as this second letter did not explicitly state on what Bank here the draft was drawn, Mr. A. R. Browne during the temporary absence of his brother from Calcutta, had written to several Banks making enquiry for it, and had received replies from all of them, including the defendant Bank, that the draft had not been cashed. This was on the 16th of August last. The matter was then referred to the Post Office authorities, with the result that the police took action, and proceedings were instituted against a person, named R. Brown, who was not the plaintiff's agent, and of whom the plaintiff knew nothing, for receiving the registered letter which gave cover to the draft. Mr. Upton intimated that all this would have to be strictly proved ; he must not be understood to admit it. Mr. Acworth continued that R. Brown was arrested and convicted under the Post Office Act, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Subsequently it transpired that the draft had been drawn on the National Bank and had been cashed by them on the 9th of August last, a week before the date of the Bank's letter, stating they had not cashed the bill. Mr. Acworth said that the prisoner R. Brown had been brought up from jail to give evidence, and would prove that he cashed the draft. Under the circumstances counsel contended that the Bank continued liable to his client, Mr. W. H. Browne. The document on the face of it purported to be a bill, and not a cheque ; it was designated a bill, and it was drawn in two parts, which cheques were not ; and he relied on sections 5, 78, and 82 cl. c., 8 (definition of a "holder") 58, and 9 (definition of a holder in due course), 6 (definition of a cheque), 85, and 10 (payment in due course) of the Negotiable Instruments Act to show that the Bank was not discharged except by payment to a lawful holder, and that a forged endorsement would not operate as a discharge. On receipt of the second of exchange, for which Mr. A. R. Browne, acting as his brother's agent, had written to England, he called at the National Bank with his brother's power of attorney, and applied for payment upon the second of the set, but it was refused on the ground that the Bank had already paid the first. Mr. Acworth argued that the refusal of the Bank on the 16th of August last to give information regarding the draft would operate as an estoppel, inasmuch as, had the Bank then given full particulars of the way in which the draft had been cashed, the plaintiff could have taken action immediately with a better prospect of recovering the money from the person who cashed it. Mr. Upton required the plaintiff to prove he was the person for whom the bill sued upon was intended, and he maintained that, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, the payment made was a complete discharge to the Bank, and that Mr. W. H. Browne's proper remedy was against the person who had actually cashed the draft. He also denied that Mr. A. R. Browne's letter of enquiry described the bill so as in any way to indentify it with the one now being sued upon, or to enable the Bank to trace it. The pleadings were read, and were very lengthy as the Court, owing to the importance of the case, had directed both parties to file written statements. Evidence was gone into, and the case was adjourned late in the day to Monday next, when the Bank will go into their case. It was intimated at an early stage of the proceedings that a reference to the High Court would be asked for as the case was of some importance to all the Banks and to the public generally.—*Englishman*.

THE ORIENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE history of the success achieved by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, whose fifteenth annual report, which now lies before us, is a record of such a victory, won in the face of difficulties which to a mind less intrepid than that of its founder might well have appeared insuperable. Under ordinary circumstances the foundation of a Life Assurance Company is not a work which implies any special courage or capacity. There is probably no undertaking in which the conditions of success are more clearly defined or the risks calculable with greater certainty. The case of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, however, was very different. In view of the almost total absence of trustworthy native life statistics ; in view, too, of the absence of most of the safeguards against fraud which exist at home, and of the special facilities for deception created by the peculiar character of the social institutions of the country, and our own ignorance of them, it would be difficult to overrate the pluck and determination that were needed to embark on the enterprise started fifteen years ago by Mr. McLauchlan Slater. But pluck and determination are far from being the only qualities which were essential to the success of such an enterprise. Experience has indeed shown that the pitfalls supposed to await anyone who might have the temerity to exploit the field of native life assurance, were greatly exaggerated. But there was one difficulty, obvious from the first, which was not exaggerated, and that was the difficulty of persuading a naturally conservative people, suspicious of any novel scheme, to avail themselves of a system with which they were unfamiliar, and which offered them only remote advantages in return for present pecuniary sacrifices. How largely this difficulty has been conquered is shown by the position of the company as exhibited in the report before us.

Figures are more eloquent than any words, and they fully justify the liberal and enterprising policy of the company, first, in undertaking to insure selected native lives at the same rates as the great insurance offices at home had previously charged for European lives in India, and then in boldly reducing Indian rates to the level of English ordinary rates, by treating the difference of premium previously chargeable on account of Indian risks, as a deferred liability of the policy-holder, payable only when the policy matures. They also justify the confidence with which their late chairman, commended the company to his countryman. Eloquent and just as was his tribute, it affords but an inadequate idea of the magnitude of the benefit which Mr. McLauchlan Slater, as the pioneer of native life assurance, has conferred on India ; for wonderfully encouraging as are the results hitherto achieved, they are still only the small beginnings of a business destined in the near future to assume immense proportions and confer correspondingly immense advantages on the people of this country. They do not even represent the full extent of the benefit already conferred, for other insurance offices, though they lacked the courage to initiate the momentous experiment undertaken and carried to such a successful issue by Mr. Slater, were not slow to follow in his footsteps when once the venture was proved to be a safe one. The service Mr. Slater has thus rendered is one which entitles him to the gratitude of the Government, quite as much as of the natives of India, not merely in the sense that whoever in any way benefits the people of India thereby deserves the gratitude of the Government, but because the result achieved is one to which distinct political importance attaches, inasmuch as every native life assured is so much added to the stake of the people of the country in British rule. It is not too much to say that we might search in vain the lists of the recipients of Birthday and other honours, conferred by the Government of India, for the name of one better deserving a place in them than Mr. McLauchlan Slater.—*Statesman*.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE following candidates passed the Final Diploma Examination, 1890, of the Bombay Veterinary College, and thereby became Graduates of the College :—

Sadashiva Narayan Savardekar, Caetaninho Francisco Albuquerque, Arthur Doyle Bingham, Manekji Kavasji Patel, Mahomed Shamsoodin, Bernard Godinho, Sakharam Baji Kulkarni, Mulchand Keshavlal Desai, Karunashanker Daveshanker Joshi, Francis Fernandez, Nanabhoy Narsingrav, Jehangir Dhanjisha Parakh, Dhondo Shamji Modak, Dinker Hanmant Sirke, Hari Ramchundra Kshirsager, Dadabhai Hari Somnay, Arthur Francis De Quadros, Manick Sheshia Naidoo, and Gustadji Pestanji Nariman.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HOME ACCOUNTS.

THE *Indian Spectator* says :—The publication of the home accounts of the Government of Indian has suggested to the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* a very important reflection which is in close accord with the view which we have been urging on the public attention in the matter of England's financial relations with India. The expenditure of Indian money in that country is absolutely uncontrolled even by a form, and some of it at least ought to fall upon England. The entire cost of the Colonial Office is borne by her, while every charge connected with the India Office—from the salary of the Secretary of State to the wages of the last porter, and even the cost of the building, to the Municipal rates on it—are exacted from this country. We have no details to hand just now, but it is the principle involved in the arrangement which is of importance, though the amount of the expenditure itself is by no means to be despised. There can hardly be two opinions on the advisibility of the course suggested. The case is strong and the ground half prepared, so it ought not to be neglected much longer.

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN INDIA.

The *Gujerat Mitra* discoures :—Hence it is that we should like to invite the most careful attention of some of our Indian poverty-crying patriots to the very excellent address M. G. Ranade delivered the other day at Poona on the industrial revival of India. The subject is so inviting and opportune that it scarcely needs any introduction. We have always raised our cry against flashing speeches, hollow talk and no real work, which is in fact the bane of national reform. Industrial regeneration requires practical action, and less of oratorical fireworks. But Mr. Ranade's is an address in which no effort is made to thrusting down well-turned periods and quoting fiery passages from classic authors. It is an unvarnished but dignified account of what he sees and feels. It is usual with most of our patriots to speak what they often do not mean ; but Mr. Ranade stands on quite a different platform. It is the most solid but less attractive platform of those who actually mean and feel what they say. With these few words, we venture to express a hope that our public men will try to practically task their nerves in working out with desirable modifications the suggestions he has made in the course of his address.

MR. HUME AND THE CONGRESS.

Says the *Rast Goftar* :—Another striking proof has been afforded of the unreality of the Congress movement. In the Congress tent last December delegates vied with one another in promising liberal subscriptions for the support of the agitation. The amount on paper reached up to thousands of rupees, and it was proudly adduced as a proof of the earnestness of the men who participated in the movement. But there is little disposition on their part to redeem their patriotic promises. An "urgent strictly private and confidential" circular from the Secretary of the Madras Committee of the Congress has somehow found its way into print, in which he makes a piteous appeal to his compatriots for funds. The Madras Committee promised to pay Rs. 6,400 towards the support of the Indian Political Agency in England, "but not one pice has been paid yet towards that amount." He entreats and implores his friends to redeem the promises to Mr. Hume "which we made most solemnly." They are informed that Mr. William Digby keeps wiring for remittances, and saying that otherwise the work of the English agency must stop. Mr. Hume backs up these appeals with one of his smart letters in the hope of pricking the conscience of his followers. It is evident from Mr. Hume's letter that he is sadly disappointed with his men— that he sees the wide difference of character existing between Englishmen and Indians. "What words can I use strong enough to pierce your heart and to sting you into exertions such as Englishmen would make in like cases ?" This is not the first or the second time that Mr. Hume has been provoked into such a piteous agony of sarcasm. He is deeply grieved to see that outside the Congress tent his brethren grow "cold and callous" and heedless to the voice of their master. Perhaps he sees that his endeavour to pierce their hearts is something like flogging a dead horse.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The *Gujerat Mitra* congratulates Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., on his nomination as chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in place of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, who resigned his office on proceeding home. His constant attention to the cause of the public in general and the commercial circle in particular, has rightly earned him the distinction of being elected a very close successor of Sir Frank Forbes Adam. The success of the Fine Arts Exhibition of Bombay for these two years has mainly been due to the indefatigable care and attention devoted to it, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott justly congratulated him in a very flattering tone on the success of the second Arts Exhibition while opening it in the Secretariat this year. The permanence of the Industrial Arts Exhibition is also due to him. These and the satisfactory discharge of other multifarious public duties have made him the favourite of all, and procured him the honourable and responsible post which we are confident he will hold with credit.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—We think that the Chamber has made about the best choice they could. The satisfaction which Mr Forrest has given in the performance of various functions in connection with the European General Hospital, the Bombay Gymkhana and the Fine Arts Society, is a promise of good work which may be expected from him in the far higher office which he is selected to occupy. And the responsibility of his position will be greatly increased on his being nominated a member of the Legislative Council ; for it is getting to be an established precedent that the chairman of the Chamber should also be a member of Council. It is pleasant to think that Governmet are already recognizing, in this way, one of the public bodies to which it is proposed by moderate men to grant the elective franchise, and this recognition on the part of Government ought to make the Chamber always very careful in the selection of their chairman.

THE WORKING OF BOMBAY MILLS.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—We are glad the Millowners' Association has decided, on the expiration of the agreement for short time, to close the mills for one day in every week or a general holiday. Further, they have also resolved to close the mills two hours earlier on the day preceding the weekly holiday, for the purpose of cleaning the machinery. The first resolution makes a very reasonable and a long-deferred concession to the mill operatives. It will have a beneficial influence all round, as it will afford to the mill hands a reasonable opportunity for rest and recreation every week, and diminish the present number of absentees, of which mill-owners so much complain. If the operatives are so irregular in their attendance, the present system of extracting as much work out of them as is possible, largely contributes towards that result. Let there be a fixed holiday and a fixed number of working hours, and we would not care if the mill-owners enforced greater regularity in attendance and care in the work done by them. We fail to see why Mr. Cotton should be opposed to giving a statutory recognition to the principle laid down in their first resolution. This attitude on the part of the Mill-owners' Association gives no stability or permanency to the arrangement proposed, because it would be open to them to restore the *status quo* at any time. The second resolution will, it is to be hoped, obviate the necessity of cleaning the machinery in the dark with the help of kerosine lamps. Although the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is moved by selfish considerations, and although Government ought not to encourage their efforts to cripple Indian manufactories, there is no reason why modest concessions should not be granted to mill operatives in the interests of all the parties concerned and recognized by legal enactment.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* thinks that the local mill-owners have acted wisely in formulating their expression of opinion on the desirability of closing their mills regularly every Sunday. There may be a difference of opinion as to the physical and physiological consequences of long hours of work, but we believe we are only echoing the public sentiment when we say that there is no divergence of opinion on the desirability of Sunday closing. Strong opponents as we are of State interference with labour, we cannot shut our eyes to the evils arising from grinding operatives on Sundays. It is not conducive to the interests of the work-people that they should be deprived of this day of weekly rest. Humanity and civilisation as much as practical expediency demand that mill-owners should without further loss of time take a new departure. We agree with our esteemed contemporary of the *Gazette* that they should forestall legislation. Let them show to the Government and the agitators that where public interests demand the introduction of a reform for the better, they are never backward.

STEATITE or soapstone is rather extensively used by gas manufacturers at home, but at present their requirements in this respect are met from Germany principally. Some time ago the value of Indian soapstone attracted attention, and experiments were made and promised successfully. A more extensive trial is now to be given to the Indian product, and the Madras Government are sending some tons of the material home, where the India Office will cause it to be experimented with and reported on.

THE LAW OF FASHION.

THE press, writes the *St. James's Gazette*, has been exercised lately by a rumour that crinoline is "coming in" once more. It is a phenomenon that lends itself to easy writing, though not perhaps of the sort that edifies. One may take the view that fashions, like plagues or comets, obey a law beyond human grasp, which brings them back upon us at intervals fixed as destiny, though incalculable ; or one may argue that they are independent as meteors. Either theory can be upheld with illustrations sufficient to fill a column of type, if that be the object ; but for any other purpose both are naught. The sex will resume crinoline, if such be their fancy for the moment ; if not, not : and there's an end of it. In truth, it will make no difference though we should succeed in demonstrating that fashion has a law, unsuspected, which bears hard on the minority ; for no woman will venture to protest. But that is an unworthy objection, which would have stifled in embryo all the most blessed discoveries of moral philosophy.

We believe, then, that Fashion has a law, and that it is the same which Trade Unions avowed formerly and still practise ; based upon the principle of securing an equal chance for all members in the struggle of existence by pulling down those exceptionally gifted to the level of "the ruck," as they say. Of course this is unconscious on the woman's part, as are all instincts, or very nearly all acquired during successive ages as a means of self preservation. The unthinking will catch us up at once here. The instinct of fashion—of changing the shape of dress, and of following the mode in use—is not acquired, but inherent to the feminine mind. Thus speak cavillers in their haste. If so, why was it quiescent through all the time called antiquity ? Why is it quiescent still among the vast majority of the human race ? We know, at least as well as others, that the women of Greece and Rome had many varying styles of dress and that they admitted novelties which, in a sense, were—the fashion—as did men also, for that matter. But this sense was altogether different from ours. They adopted a new material brought from some distant land. They took to a new fringe or embroidery. A dame of rank or social distinction wore her robes, or her hair, in a special manner, and those whom it became followed suit. But the changes were so trifling and personal that one may apply the descriptions of ladies' costumes found in the earliest records to the latest time, with such variations as have been hinted. This cannot be said of male attire. In the East it is the same case. We read that Noor Mahal convulsed her sex in India by decreeing a transformation of their dress, which endures to this day ; but it must have been very like that immemorially established for one can trace the garments now worn on sculptures of that date B. C. It appears, therefore, that there is no essential instinct of womanhood exacting a ceaseless change of fashions. That is a yearning acquired under conditions which did not prevail formerly ; nor has it yet gained a footing among people that ignore the ethics of Europe. Every one who thinks upon the matter has got so far no doubt ; but it is not a great way through the puzzle. We hope to push a little further.

The second impulse of the human animal in clothing itself was to attract the other sex : under very many circumstances that was the first impulse also. The male adorned himself especially, as he does now among savages. We have reversed this order of things, but the rule is the same. It is a commonplace that women dress for one another, not for men. But this fact, which seems to contradict the theory, supports it. They strive among themselves under an instinctive rivalry to secure the attention of the male. It is beside the question to show that men do not notice the minutiæ of changing modes ; their eye acknowledges at least a general impression that such and such a woman carries the prevailing style with better effect than others. But in this struggle the vast majority of the sex lie under disadvantages of one sort or another. Beauty is rare, and there is grave reason to believe that it grows rarer. Charles Kingsley ventured to declare that the maids and matrons of England in the era of the Conquest were incomparably more beautiful than their descendants ; the passage will be found in "Hereward." Upon what authority he grounded his view is not stated ; perhaps it was such general indications and reasonings as incline us also to the same conclusion. However, there are very, very few women at the present day who will even "pass muster" in every point, and the bulk of them would pass muster in none. This is not surprising, if all be true that we hear and read from the advocates of "dress reform" and kindred projects for benefiting the sex. One speaker asserted lately that Englishwomen never feel "quite well," quite comfortable, from the day childhood ends to the day of their death. Astounded by this declaration, we pursued some discreet inquiries, which certainly had not the result we should have wished in refuting it. If such conditions be spreading, as they say, beauty must soon be extinct. But the male being is still subject to its attractions perhaps as much as ever. Therefore the female who gratifies his eye has an advantage constantly growing in the struggle for existence.

And thus the law of fashion has developed. It is, in brief, a varying series of enactments to suppress the evidence of those charms which gives the minority a greater chance in the competition. This may seem startling, but we invite the reader to think of it. A few obvious illustrations may be cited. In the earlier times of every people a maiden wore her tresses loose ; they were cut off or concealed when she withdrew from the marriage market, on choosing her mate. No one will question that fine hair is attractive, nor that it becomes rarer and rarer continually. Therefore the majority who found themselves at a disadvantage imposed a rule—willingly guided by some puissant personage who had her reasons—and the immemorial custom passed away. When every girl ties up her locks, the distinction betwixt fine and poor is reduced immensely, even though there be no imposture ; but this usage has the further merit that it allows false hair to be worn—impossible with loose tresses. Pretty feet are very uncommon in the northern realms, even among pretty women. A round of the theatres in Europe will assure the inquiring mind that a well turned ankle is about the rarest of female charms, though it appeals to every male eye. Accordingly skirts are lengthened in order that the well-endowed few may not secure a chance of notice over the many deficient. Upon the other hand, to finish these illustrations, most young women have shoulders and neck "presentable," and many of those so unlucky as to fail in this respect can make a good appearance with the aid of the *modiste*. So that portion of the body is exposed, in spite of moralists and doctors and common sense.

We venture to say that if this principle be borne in mind—that Fashion is a system of trade union, designed to neutralize the advantages of the beautiful few in the interest of the plain many—its vagaries become intelligible. They all tend to conceal, or to draw away attention from, the grace of a well proportioned body. Hence the "draperies," the embroideries, the improvers, and the miscellaneous adjuncts which load modern dress and reduce to a common level, so far as may be, the figure of the Venus of Milo and that of any well preserved British matron. Thus we see also why "the ancients" were not subject to this mania, nor are the Orientals now. It has grown up under the system of market overt, as one may say, for marriageable girls, and it prevails especially where that system rules strongest. No one acquainted with France would admit that Fashion is as powerful there as in England or the United States. With us, indeed, it is all-powerful, commanding the lowest class as despotically as the highest, in every quarter of the realm; for here and in America women seek their own mates, and carry on the struggle for existence—that is, for marriage—among themselves. In proportion as that struggle is keen, the law we have suggested gathers force. It is less perceptible where women are less consulted in the choice of mates, and therefore have no direct rivalry with others of their sex. It can never arise where they are not consulted at all—still less, if one may say so, where they are not seen by men.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 17 was 325, equal to a death-rate of 17·26 per annum per thousand as against 462, or 25·33 the corresponding period of last year and 26·90, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 94 died from fevers ; 5, small-pox ; 1, measles ; 1, cholera ; 3, dropsy ; 35, phthisis ; 36, diseases of the nervous system ; 43, affections of the respiratory organs ; 14, diarrhœa ; 7, dysentery ; 28, old age and debility ; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list shows Buddhist or Jain, 8 ; Brahmin, 8 ; Bhatia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 150 ; Hindu outcaste, 35 ; Mussalman, 86 ; Parsi, 17 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 5 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births registered during the past week was 269 as against 268, the corresponding period of last year, and 26·90, the average over the past five years.

THUS says the *Madras Mail* :—"Lord Harris appears determined not to give up his cricket, and the 'progressive' natives of Poona will have an opportunity on the 26th instant of seeing a real live Governor captaining a Kirkee and Gunesh Khind team. We can guess the

PURE PERSONALITIES.

In reference to the rumour that Prince George of Wales has decided not to take a chaplain on board the Thrush, that he intends to act himself in that capacity, and that, in order that his ministrations may be efficacious, he has laid in a stock of sermons by eminent divines, one of which he proposes to read to the officers and crew every Sunday, it seems to Mr. Labouchere that this arrangement suggests a new and useful vocation for our princes. What a congregation there would be in the nave of Westminster Abbey if it was announced that on a certain afternoon the Prince of Wales would read a sermon on behalf of the London hospitals; and how vast would be the offertory!

Abdul Hamid, the Sultan of Turkey, gets up early. His toilet does not detain him long; indeed it might detain him longer according to European codes. When dressed, says a writer in the *Leisure Hour*, he at once devotes himself to recite the prescribed prayers, after which he drinks a cup of black coffee, and instantly afterwards begins to smoke cigarettes, a pastime that he continues all day almost without intermission, for he is an ardent smoker. Breakfast ended, he arranges family affairs when these require his attention, as is almost always the case with so large a family and of such varied ages and needs. This done he quits the harem and goes into the selamlik. Here he receives the reports concerning court affairs. Towards ten o'clock his court secretary and chief dignitaries appear, bearing the day's dispatches and reports. These handed in, the Sultan seats himself on a sofa with these documents on his right, on his left a pile of Turkish newspapers and extracts from the European Press, translated into Turkish for his benefit by a translation bureau specially appointed to that end.

His lunch, which follows the dispatch of this business, is most simple—little meat, a fair amount of vegetables. The meal ended, he takes a walk in the park or rows in a little boat upon one of the lakes it encloses, always accompanied by a chamberlain or some high dignitary. After taking two hours' exercise in the air, he returns to his sitting rooms, where he holds an open reception, or else presides over some committee meeting. An hour or two before sunset he once more goes out to walk. His dinner is as simple as his lunch. His favourite food is *pillafe*, sweets, and a very little meat.

It seems pretty safe to predict that Sir Evelyn Baring will soon be generally recognised as one of the ablest men whom the Diplomatic Service has known for a long time. We notice that German critics are, for the first time, paying high compliments to his skill and ability. Seven years ago Sir Evelyn Baring was known to the English public merely by name. Among official classes he was known as a capable Minister of Indian Finance. He has not gone up like a rocket, but he is pretty sure not to come down like the stick. His advancement has been steady, undemonstrative, and solid; he has been doing his work quietly, resolutely, and self-confidently while others have been talking. To him, more than to any man else, is owing the unprecedentedly prosperous condition of Egyptian finance. But had he not been a Baring, he would not have occupied his present position. To his kinsman, Lord Northbrook, he owed his first start in India; and his family influence was of use to him in his subsequent appointments. But he has fully justified his luck—that is, deserved it.

Sir Richard Temple, whose School Board figures are seriously alarming Londoners, has had more to do with elementary education on a large scale than almost any man in Europe, says the *Echo*. He once governed Bengal, with its population of sixty-five millions, and for years he was ardently engaged in the stupendous work of bringing an elementary school within reach of every child in that vast territory, so that public education is a subject on which the Conservative Member for Evesham feels pretty much at home. It is curious to think that the Member for a rural constituency should have had such a great career—Governor of a country larger and more populous than any European State except Russia, then Governor of Bombay, besides having been before that Resident at Hyderabad and Finance Minister of India. He was a pupil of John Lawrence, and at the age of sixty-four is as ready to gallop thirty miles before breakfast as he ever was in the gorgeous East.

The question whether Mr. Stanley could accept while avowing American nationality any title from her Majesty is answered by this passage from the Constitution of the United States: "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State." The State Governments are under a similar prohibition.

Piccadilly has the following timely reminder that there were brave men in "Darkest Africa" before Stanley:—"I should be the last to decry or belittle the pluck, enterprise, and good management of any man; but in justice to the whole band of explorers who have gone before, I am bound to say that, in my opinion, the 'lionising' of Mr. Stanley is being overdone. . . . Take, for instance, the intrepid feat of Commander Lovett Cameron, who, 'off his own bat,' so to speak, and without a tithe of the material resources passed by Mr. Stanley, was the first European who ever succeeded in crossing Tropical Africa from east to west. But Commander Cameron happened to be too soon. The public mind at that time had not been 'educated up to Africa,' and the consequence is that, outside a comparatively narrow circle, Commander Cameron's name is unknown."

There are two ex-Anglo-Indians of position and reputation who mean to contest seats in the Gladstonian interest at the next election. One is Sir William Wedderburn, of Bombay, the other is Mr. Eardley Norton, of Madras. Both of these gentlemen are strong friends of the Native Indian Congress movement. Mr. Norton has been very successful as a barrister. Sir William Wedderburn has served India in more useful ways; for he was an excellent administrator in the Western Presidency and one of the warmest reformers in the service. But it will be an extremely risky proceeding for these, or any other candidates, to go before English constituencies on such remote questions as Native Indian Congress politics. The English public will have far more urgent problems to face.

Universal regret will be felt at the necessity which has compelled Sir Henry James to retire for a time from public life. His health has been none of the best, and he must seek renewed strength in cessation from work. It is twenty-one years since Sir Henry James first entered Parliament as Member for Taunton, unseating Mr. Serjeant Cox, who had been returned, but whose election was subjected to Parliamentary scrutiny. Though only 62 years old, Sir Henry James looks older. He was an extremely brilliant student at the Temple, where, forty years ago, he became Lecture's Prizeman. At the age of 41 he became a Q. C. In 1873 Mr. Gladstone made him Solicitor-General; after which he was twice Attorney-General. Had Sir Henry chosen to follow Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy, he would have been made Lord Chancellor. But, to his great and lasting honour, he preferred conviction to place. As a cross-examiner, Sir Henry James is courtesy itself; and for that reason he is all the more formidable.

It is generally believed that Mr. Goschen tendered his resignation over the struggle which has been going on over the retention of the Compensation Bill, and that the Cabinet's decision to press the Bill was due to the desire to keep Mr. Goschen's services. The general opinion is that this is a mistake, observes a London evening paper. Mr. Goschen has been no good to the Government. His temper is not good, his manner is not conciliatory, his tactics are execrable, and he is only a moderate success at the Treasury. He has not succeeded as virtual leader of the House of Commons, as financier, or as Parliamentary diplomat. His colleagues have no great affection for him, and were it no for the supposed value of Lord Hartington's support, would have got rid of him long ago. Able as he is, he is quite unfitted for office, as his old colleagues in the first Gladstone Ministry could easily have told Lord Salisbury, had he done them the honor of consulting them. Lord Hartington, however, though he is not personally keen on the Compensation Bill, is not minded to do without the Liberal Unionist Chancellor; and so Mr. Goschen stays.

Speaking of prominent society women in Paris, a correspondent says:—Princess Mathilde Bonaparte should not be overlooked. Although no longer young and with no pretensions to elegance or good looks, this lady has perhaps the only real *salon* existing in France. Early separated from a not too agreeable spouse, she gave herself up to the rôle of being "the man of the family." The late Emperor had great belief in her judgment, and often used to say when in exile in England: "Ah! if I had only listened to Mathilde everything might have gone differently." Be that as it may, the Princess was the only Bonaparte who left Paris during the Franco-Prussian war in a dignified and courageous manner. She had always been personally popular with the people, and was allowed to drive in broad daylight through the gates of the town in her own carriage.

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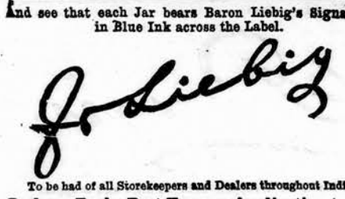
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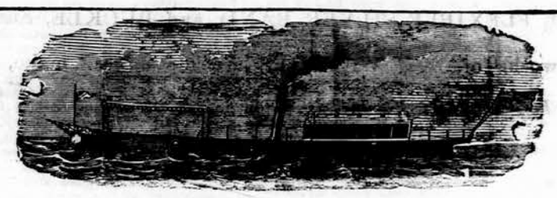
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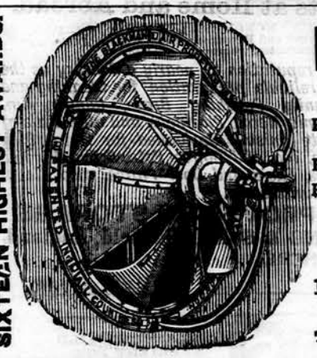
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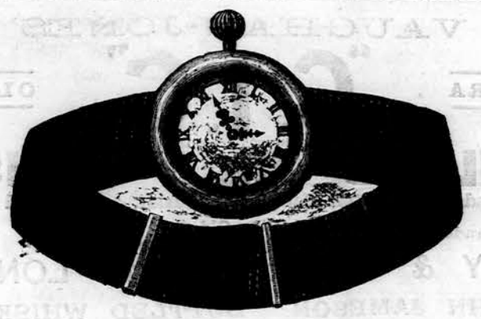

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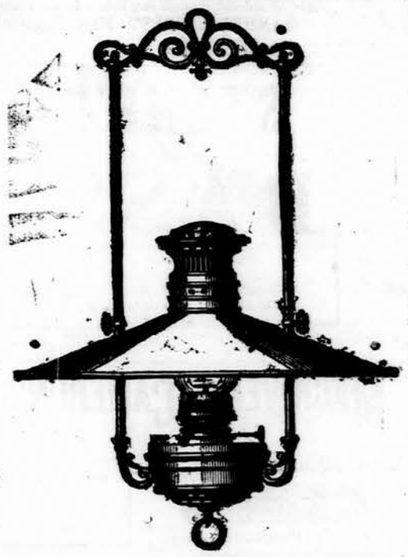

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NOTICES.

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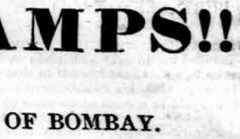

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